

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny today; cold tonight. Fair and milder tomorrow. Temperature range: today 38-53; Friday 42-53. Details on page 52.

20 CENTS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1976

The News Fit to Print

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25 cents beyond 30-mile zone from New York City, except Long Island. Higher in air delivery cities.

ANSIT PACT CHALLENGE ROL BOARD

nel Is Believed Concerned About City Union Talks

WISER AGREES

y Insist on Firm Productivity Rise Increase in Pay

5.47%

URGENT FINANCIAL
ard is likely to demodifications in the contract because of tions for other city ording to labor ex to the recent talks. everyone was say- ay that no decisions eached and that the s under study, but ble observers pre- some action would hold down the cost ty unions' contracts t June 30. see how the board e it unless they real- from the municipal- tion or unless they e productivity sav- of Mayor Beame's sers said.

DOUBT EXPRESSED ON CITY FINANCES

Comptroller General Unsure if Plan to Balance Budget Is a Realistic One

Frank Gilroy Wins Million Over Misuse Of His TV Detective

By C. GERALD FRASER

Frank D. Gilroy, a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, won a verdict worth more than \$1 million yesterday because a television network, a production company and two publishers had used the character Amos Burke, whom he had created in books, without his permission.

City Flashing Signs of Rehabilitating Pinball Machines

The pinball machine—an outlaw whose flashing, zinging fantasies have been confined to a few arcades around the city since Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia raised his sledgehammer against its evils—was rehabilitated yesterday by a City Council committee.

Grain Inspection Reform Is Favored in House Vote

By WILLIAM ROBBINS

WASHINGTON, April 2—The House of Representatives passed by a wide margin today a bill to reform the nation's scandal-ridden grain-inspection system. The vote was 246 to 33.

Argentina Reverses Economic Policies Set by Peronists

By JUAN de ONIS

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, April 2—Minister of Economy José Martínez de Hoz announced tonight an economic-recovery program for Argentina based on a major expansion of agricultural production and the granting of contracts to foreign oil companies to develop petroleum resources.

New Saudi Arabian King Speeding Modernization

By ERIC PACE

Special to The New York Times

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, March 31 — King Khalid of Saudi Arabia fell regally silent, the story goes, when aides once policy followed by his half brother and predecessor, King Faisal.

LEBANESE FIGHT IN SPITE OF TRUCE

Violence Continues in Area of Parliament—Deputies to Elect New President

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 2—A 10-day truce officially took effect in Lebanon today, but fighting continued in the capital and the countryside and individual violence increased with a wave of 30 to 40 abductions, according to the state radio.

Parliament Damaged

The Parliament building, which is in one of the battle zones of the capital, has been damaged and looted. Benches and other items of furniture have been removed.

Parliament Damaged

Fighting continued near Parliament as leftist-Moslem gunmen sought to push their lines forward in the contested and charred no-man's land of the old commercial quarter. They shelled the Fattal Building, a prominent landmark, and set it on fire.

Parliament Damaged

In the mountains 25 miles east of the capital, forces controlled by Lieut. Ahmed al-Khatib, a Moslem officer whose rallying of a band of deserters led to the disintegration of the Lebanese Army, recaptured the

Parliament Damaged

Unemployment hit a recession high of 8.9 percent last May, but a decided downward trend did not begin until October.

Parliament Damaged

Last month's decline came entirely along the long-term

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Parliament Damaged

Continued on Page 13, Column 3



Mayor Beame listening to William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, before the hearing.

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

Continued on Page 40, Column 2

Continued on Page 52, Column 6

EMPLOYMENT UP 375,000 IN MARCH, TO 86.7 MILLION

Jobless Declined by 109,000, to 7 Million, and Rate Is Off to 7.5% From 7.6

By EDWARD COWAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 2—Employment in the United States posted a strong gain in March, rising by 375,000 to a record 86.7 million, the Labor Department reported today.

Unemployment edged down by 109,000 persons, to 7,027,000. This lowered the national unemployment rate to 7.5 percent from 7.6 percent.

Normally, gains are regarded as significant. However, the gain extended to five consecutive months in which the national unemployment rate had come down, and thus lengthened a favorable and important economic trend.

Plainly, however, the more significant development was the solid gain in the job total. It was a sign of rising personal incomes and consumer spending, which are portents of still further economic expansion.

Commissioner Testifies

Julius Shishkin, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee that despite considerable recovery, the inroads of the 1974-75 economic recession had not been fully erased.

Unemployment last month was "at a high level by historical standards," he testified.

The detailed report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a related point. From a recession low in March 1975, the number of jobholders has climbed by 2.6 million, or 400,000 more than the drop in employment caused by the recession.

However, adult women accounted for more than half of the rise. Jobholding among adult men fell 600,000 short of the peak in January 1974.

The report explained that the continuing increase in the proportion of women who work accounted for most of a gain in the labor force of 1.8 million from March 1975 to March 1976.

With more people in the labor force, it was possible for employment to increase by more than the drop of 743,000 in unemployment.

The labor force consists of those with jobs and those without them who are looking for work.

Unemployment hit a recession high of 8.9 percent last May, but a decided downward trend did not begin until October.

Last month's decline came entirely along the long-term

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

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Continued on Page 13, Column 3

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Continued on Page 13, Column 3

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Continued on Page 13, Column 3

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



Ronald Reagan at Los Angeles session

Ford and Reagan Do Battle Over Kissinger Quotations

'Fabrication' Is Charged

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

Special to The New York Times

MILWAUKEE, April 2—President Ford declared here today that Ronald Reagan's criticism of his defense policy was "built on misleading statements" and embellished by quotations attributed to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that were "a fabrication, an invention."

The President said that the United States was "unsurpassed" in military strength, that he had "an impeccable record" on national security and that Mr. Reagan's attacks on Administration policy were the result of either ignorance or political opportunism.

At one point in a luncheon appearance, Mr. Ford said that "distortion" of American military preparedness could needlessly alarm Americans and "encourage our enemies" abroad.

"If Mr. Reagan wants to make the kind of political criticism that he has made on several occasions," including a nationally televised address

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

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Continued on Page 11, Column 5

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Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

MOST TEAMSTERS ACCEPT CONTRACT WITH TRUCKERS

Accord by Two-Thirds of 440,000 Members Puts Pressure on Employers

USERY HAILS AGREEMENT

Settlement Removes Limit on Cost-of-Living Increases in Last 2 Years of Pact

By AGIS SALPUKAS

Special to The New York Times

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., April 2—Labor Secretary W. J. Usery Jr. announced tonight that two major trucking groups and 140,000 teamsters—one-third of those on strike—had reached agreement on a new contract.

At the same time, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, disclosed that another one-third of the strikers had come to terms with other employers in "interim" agreements since Wednesday.

The two major trucking groups are the Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council, which represents about 150 companies in the Middle West, and the Irregular Route Carriers.

Details of Accord

They agreed to sign a package calling for wage increases of \$1.65 an hour over three years, health and pension benefits totaling \$17 more a week and a cost-of-living provision without a limit in the second and third years. The contract that expired at midnight Wednesday, when the strike began, had a ceiling on cost-of-living pay adjustments.

Teamster drivers and warehousemen got \$7.18 to \$7.33 an hour under the old contract.

The interim agreements had been offered to trucking

Take a Spring Stroll on Madison Ave.

APRIL IN PARIS—'tis beautiful, but equally so is Madison Avenue with the first breath of Spring. The area sparkles with gay strollers peering into art galleries, museums, boutiques—as a refreshing pause many have developed the pleasant habit of also dropping into SHERRY-LEHMANN where the world's largest selection of wines and spirits awaits.

HERE YOU WILL BE WARMLY GREETED by friendly, knowledgeable and courteous salesmen who smile and are eager to help. You can leisurely choose your bargains and then continue your strolling since there is no need to lug home your purchases—no office fees, prompt delivery on any order over \$25, provided the destination is anywhere in the five boroughs, Long Island or Westchester, Orange and Rockland counties.

APRIL IS THE TIME OF HOLIDAY CELEBRATION—it is the time of Easter (we'll talk about it next week) and the time of Passover (we talk about it below).

MENU FOR PASSOVER DINNER

- CEFILTE FISH with HORSE RADISH IN BEET JUICE
- CHICKEN SOUP with MATZOH BALLS
- ROAST CAPON with MATZOH KNEIDL DRESSING
- COMPOSITE OF FRUIT
- NUT CAKE
- MACAROONS
- BLACK COFFEE

- President's Sparkling Extra Dry 1971 Champagne (Israel) \$5.41 the bottle, \$58.84 the case
- Carmel Sauvignon Blanc 1972 \$2.59 the bottle, \$27.97 the case
- Fishon-Le-Zion Cabernet Sauvignon 1971 Select Reserve \$3.99 the bottle, \$43.50 the case
- Kadmon Reserve Dessert Wine \$3.10 the bottle, \$33.75 the case
- Carmel Brandy, Wisniak

BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD established the famed Fishon-Le-Zion vineyards and wineries in 1882, thus fulfilling his dream of re-establishing the wine heritage of the Holy Land. For the first time, it is now happily possible to obtain dry wines from Israel made from superior grape varieties. These wines compete in excellence with the classic wines of Bordeaux and northern California. Skeptical, we submitted the Sauvignon Blanc and Cabernet Sauvignon of Israel in a blind tasting against the vintages of California and the fine wines of Bordeaux. The result is that those who would like to abandon the sweet wine tradition and serve really fine wines in the classic European tradition, can now do so. All of these wines bear the phrase "Kosher for Passover" whether it be the delightful President's Champagne, the dry Sauvignon Blanc 1972, the noble Cabernet Sauvignon Select Reserve 1971, or the Madeira-like Kadmon.

A WORD OF CAUTION—these are the four most remarkable wines of Israel and are produced in limited quantity. Should you want to send them as a Passover gift to a friend or relative—or should you want to serve them at your own Passover seder—we strongly suggest that you order them early while they are still available. (For authentic recipes to enrich your holiday table, see recommendation Jency Grossinger's book, "The Art of Jewish Cooking" published by Bantam Books, available at bookstores—\$1.25.

SANCERRE-ly Yours

SANCERRE is a nearby neighbor of the famed Pouilly-Fume vineyards. Both produce distinguished dry pale white wines of fruit and breed. Since Sancerre is less well known, but the equal in quality, it represents a much better value to a quality-conscious wine consumer. This SANCERRE 1974, estate-bottled by Archambault, is worth almost double the price. Recommended highly. Available at \$2.19 the bottle, \$39.55 the case.

BEST BIBULOUS BUYS

- GRAND CHARTREUX ROUGE.....3.99 **22.95**
- BERSANO VALPOLICELLA or SOAVE (Italy) 1.99 **23.50**
- CHATEAU PITRAY 1970 (Bordeaux).....2.29 **26.50**
- LA VIELLE FERME 1974 (Bordeaux).....2.29 **26.50**
- PINOT CHARDONNAY, CHARMES 1974.....2.59 **29.95**
- CHATEAU DE LA CHAIZE 1974 (Bordeaux).....3.99 **44.50**
- MARCEL BRIT FRENCH CHAMPAGNE.....6.99 **79.95**
- MUMF'S REVE LALOU 1969 CHAMPAGNE 15.99 **172.70**
- LE MONTRACHET 1973 (The main).....21.59 **270.00**

GERMAN WINES SELECTED BY FRANK SCHOONMAKER

FRANK SCHOONMAKER was the author of the classic work "The Wines of Germany" which has been the definitive authority on the wines of the Rhine and Moselle. He also enjoyed the reputation of perhaps being the best taster of German wines in the world. He was particularly happy about the excellence of the 1973 vintage, and we quote from his Almanac of Wine (free copy available) — "Some complain that the '73s were not as good as the incomparable '71s, but this is asking too much of God. In truth, the 1973s are excellent every-where, 10/20 or 17/20!"

END-OF-BIN SALE

Last week in this column we neglected to mention the END-OF-BIN SALE. Forty-two clients phoned promptly and commented, "I hope the End-of-Bin Sale is not a thing of the past. It has kept me in good wine at real bargain prices." We apologize for not having included it—but we happily report that our close-out bargains are more complete and dramatic than ever. Come in and pick your favorites among the "new starters."

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY

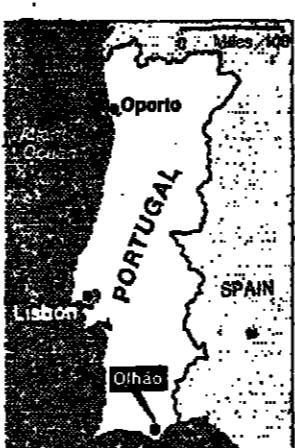
YES! We deliver promptly and without charge on any order over \$25 provided the destination is anywhere within the five boroughs, Long Island and Westchester—and most of Orange and Rockland counties. UPSTATE—no charge on orders over \$200.

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Portuguese Fish Canneries Are in Trouble

By MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times

OLHAO, Portugal—A siren wails to announce the arrival of a small trawler with its hold brimful of glistening sardines. The catch is good but almost everyone in the industry, from the



The New York Times/April 3, 1974
Fishing port of Olhao is hard hit by crisis.

The Talk fishermen and of boat owners to Olhao canning factory owners and workers, talks about the crisis.

This fishing port, with its Casbah-like whitewashed houses, terraced roofs and patios, remembers with nostalgia the good old days of World War II. With Europe hungrily demanding canned fish of any kind, Olhao became the fish-canning capital of southern Portugal.

"In those days, there were some 40 fish-canning factories in Olhao, doing booming business, and now there are only six, all of them in serious difficulty," Gilberto Arcaujo said glumly. "Where the Fault Lies

Mr. Arcaujo runs a shop for boat and automobile accessories, with the accent on the auto in recent years "because of the fishing industry crisis." His father-in-law owned a canning factory that closed six years ago.

Mr. Arcaujo blames the state, the factory owners and now the workers for the crisis—the state because, he said, it stunted the industry by paying indemnities to help close ailing enterprises. The factory owners because they did not reinvest their profits but spent them on "fast cars, comfortable apartments and mistresses," and the workers because since the revolution two years ago they get more pay but do less work.

Olhao County has about 30,000 inhabitants and half of them live from fishing, according to municipal officials. Its crisis is long-lasting, unlike that of the rest of Portugal, which generally dates its urgent economic problems from the April 25, 1974, overthrow of the 48-year-old right-wing dictatorship.

A Struggle for Survival
The town's exports of canned fish, which stood at 8,473,488 kilos in 1965, dropped to 4,110,043 kilos in 1973, the year before the revolution, and to 2,109,463 kilos last year.

"We're all struggling for survival," said Antonio Jacinto Ferreira Jr., director of Conservadora do Sul the only canning factory in town that has attempted to modernize. He and his two brothers gave

up school to work in the family enterprise.

Their father, Antonio Jacinto Ferreira, bought the plant in 1954 and was the first to put in refrigeration equipment, with no encouragement from the authorities. In 1972, after waiting three years for official authorization, the Ferraires introduced the first self-opener cans to take the place of the old key type.

Nevertheless, the Conservadora do Sul has felt the crisis. In 1954, 600 women worked there and production was 100,000 crates, each with a hundred cans of sardines or anchovies or mackerel. Today the factory employs 150 women and a production is about 30,000 crates.

The factory exported 78,000 crates in 1965, its best year; by 1974 exports were down to 31,000 crates. "If we lose two million escudos this year, it will be a good year," the younger Mr. Ferreira said in an interview. Two million escudos is about \$70,000. He pointed out that the company had made a profit of 2.3 million escudos in 1973.

A Sharp Rise in Costs
The main cause of the crisis is the increase in production costs, he said. The cost of a crate of sardines rose from 387 escudos in 1973 to more than 700 escudos last year; the price of olive oil rose by 200 percent, and salaries more than doubled, from 10.5 escudos, or 37.5 cents, an hour to 22.1 escudos or 79 cents.

At the same time, productivity has gone down sharply because of the workers' new mood of "independence," Mr. Ferreira said. Before the revolution, he said, a worker filled 20 cans an hour; now the rate is 15 cans. He said that at the family's anchovy canning factory just across

the border in Spain the workers filled 26 cans an hour.

"I've lost five years of my life in these past two years," the 48-year-old factory owner said, blaming the Communist-led canning workers' union for most of the present problems.

He said that a few months ago his father had a nervous breakdown because of the strikes, slowdowns and other "headaches" and the family faced the problem whether they would stay or leave.

New Machines on Order
"We decided to stay and fight it out," Mr. Ferreira said, adding that they concluded that their only solution, and the only solution for the industry, was to mechanize.

The Ferraires have ordered four new machines to take the heads off the fish and hope to double production next year. But the canning workers are equally discontent. "Before we used to get miserable wages but now generally we work only three days a week and so it

amounts to the same thing," a woman said.

In the old days, the workers could work in the tourist hotels as cooks and maids or emigrate. But since the revolution, the tourist industry in Portugal has also been in crisis and the economic slow-downs in Western Europe has halted emigration.

Boat owners also complain about the rising costs. Fuel oil has doubled in price over the last two years and wages for crews have risen from 4,000 escudos, or \$112 a month two years ago to about 6,000 escudos plus a percentage of the catch.

Another problem for the fishermen is the competition provided by refugee fishermen from Portugal's former African colonies, who have come here looking for work. "All of us would like to stay and work on the land but most of us can't read or write and so all we can do is fish," Manuel Bernardo Pires, a 40-year-old fisherman, said, adding quickly: "My daughter is in fifth year of secondary school and my son is a mechanic."

Bulgarian Communists Name Zhivkov to Retain Leadership

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 2—Todor Zhivkov, whose tenure as a Communist Party leader exceeds that of any of his Soviet-bloc counterparts, was redesignated today as head of the Bulgarian Communist Party for five more years.

Mr. Zhivkov, who is 64 years old, concluded his party's 11th congress here today, singing a Russian song, arm in arm with a Soviet Politburo member, Fyodor D. Kulakov, who headed Moscow's delegation to the congress.

Three members of the ruling Bulgarian party Politburo, Todor Pavlov, Ivan Popov and Zhivko Zhivkov, were unaccountably dropped, reducing the size of that body to nine. Bulgarian officials said that the small size would make voting in the Politburo more efficient.

No Political Significance
But the departure of the three members had no immediate apparent political significance.

Bulgaria will clearly remain Moscow's most loyal ally in Europe. Bulgaria's domestic policies will remain as authoritarian as ever and Mr. Zhivkov remains the nation's virtually absolute ruler.

As usual, the proceedings of the party congress, which is theoretically the highest ex-

pression of "socialist democracy," were unanimous.

Mr. Zhivkov's report to the congress was published in advance, in the form of a book, which was distributed after he had delivered the speech. The book concluded with the notation, also printed in advance, saying: "The report was often interrupted by spontaneous applause and its conclusion was followed by stormy, prolonged, unabating applause which turned into an ovation."

Mr. Zhivkov became first secretary of his party in 1954 following the death of Stalin. He was appointed to the top party post by his predecessor, Vulko Chervenkov, whom he succeeded in getting purged seven years later.

BACKGAMMON SALE!

Ledger

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if it calculates, rings, buzzes or plays...amplifies, types, records, cools or displays... it's probably on sale

TODAY ONLY! SAVE 12% TO 50% IN OUR ELECTRONICS CLEARANCE SALE. THERE ARE ONLY LIMITED QUANTITIES. ALL SALES ARE FINAL. SORRY, NO PHONE ORDERS OR C.O.D.'s.

- Just 26...19" Color TVs with "one gun picture tube." Reg. 375.00, sale 299.00
- Just 12...25" Magnavox color TV consoles. Reg. 700.00, sale 499.00
- Just 18...AM/FM stereo phonographs, with 8-track player and large speakers. Reg. 220.00, sale 125.00
- Just 17...8-track players with phonograph and 4 speakers. Reg. 120.00, sale 70.00.
- Just 23...Magnavox AM/FM 8-track player stereo phonographs on roll-around cart. Reg. 280.00, sale 165.00
- Just 9...Sony AM/FM cassette/player/recorder stereo phonographs. Reg. 300.00, sale 225.00.
- Just 18...Sony AM/FM stereo systems with stereo phonograph 4 pc. unit. Reg. 300.00, sale 225.00.
- Just 43...Stereo headphones. Reg. 15.00, sale 7.50.
- Just 50...Lucite 8-track cartridge racks. Reg. 10.00, sale 5.00.
- Just 35...AC/DC memory rechargeable hand held calculators. Reg. 75.00, sale 35.00.
- Just 10...Friedrich 6200 BTU air conditioners; 7.3 amps, 115 volts, 7.7 EER. Reg. 280.00, sale 200.00.
- Just 38...Sankyo "Digi-Glow" alarm clocks in assorted colors. Reg. 40.00, sale 20.00.
- Just 33...AM/FM digital alarm clock radios with large readout. Reg. 50.00, sale 35.00.
- Just 10...Sony AM/FM VHF weather radios. Reg. 85.00, sale 40.00.
- Just 31...Sony AC/DC AM radios. Reg. 30.00, sale 15.00.
- Just 20...Heavy duty portable typewriters. Reg. 75.00, sale 60.00.
- Just 28...Fisher AM/FM stereo phonographs with 8-track player. Reg. 325.00, sale 250.00.
- Just 8...Sony AM/FM 8-track cartridge player—stereo phonographs. Reg. 260.00, sale 195.00.
- Just 21...Sony 7" diagonal black and white solid state TVs. Reg. 150.00, sale 135.00.
- Just 17...KLH 4-piece AM/FM stereo systems with stereo record changer. Reg. 400.00, sale 275.00.

Plus a large assortment of one-of-a-kind floor samples: TVs, radios, stereos. Radios and TVs, 6th Floor, New York. A selection at all branches except Scarsdale.

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ORIENTAL RUGS AT BROOKLYN PRICES.

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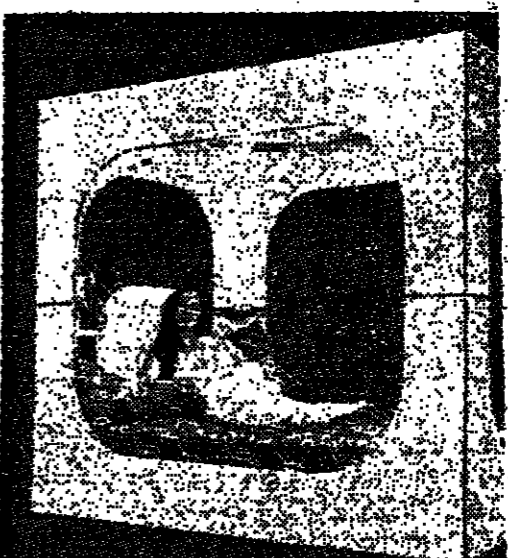
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Japanese Ex-Premier Deplores Lockheed-Case Rumors

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times
TOKYO, April 2—Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka broke a two-month silence today to deplore what he called the "speculation and irresponsible remarks" that have linked him to the Lockheed scandal here.

Mr. Tanaka, addressing a meeting of political supporters, was reported to have said: "Since the outbreak of the current affair there have been aired much speculation and irresponsible remarks. I deplore such a trend as being against the maintenance and development of a true democratic system, to say nothing of basic human rights and rights of privacy guaranteed by the Constitution."

"It is regrettable that all sorts of rumors have been circulated with regard to the Lockheed affair," he was quoted as having said. "But the truth will be clarified without fail."

Mr. Tanaka also made a statement that roughly translated meant: "As for me, I have a private pride in myself." His remarks were taken from

Japanese press reports because his chief aide, Shigezo Hayasaka, declined to make the text available.

Mr. Tanaka was Prime Minister from July 1972 to December 1974, when he was forced to resign for alleged financial and tax irregularities. During that period, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation won a \$440 million order for 21 Tristar airplanes. Lockheed at that time was also the leading competitor for a sale of \$2 billion to \$4 billion worth of antisubmarine planes. Japanese officials have said Lockheed will not get that order because of the scandal.

Lockheed officials have testified that bribes were paid to senior Japanese government officials and that an ultrarightist power broker, Yoshio Kodama, was employed as a secret agent to promote sales.

Nixon Tie Charged

One specific allegation against Mr. Tanaka is that he made an agreement with former President Richard M. Nixon in Hawaii in September 1972 that Japan would buy the Lockheed Tristars. Mr. Tanaka said today: "It could hardly be possible

that, at a summit meeting, persons who represented their respective countries should discuss the question of the aircraft of a commercial company. I would like to make it clear that there was no such fact."

Meanwhile, a Member of Parliament and the former deputy chief cabinet secretary in Mr. Tanaka's administration have denied that they were involved in the Lockheed scandal.

Minoru Genda, a member of the upper house, said he had not received campaign contributions from Mr. Kodama, the power broker, as earlier reported. But a spokesman for Mr. Genda declined to identify the source of his funds.

Mr. Genda, who as a Navy official helped plan the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, was chief of staff of the Japanese Air Force in 1959 and recommended the adoption of the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter for his service.

Mr. Genda said, "I have not been approached on any occasion by Lockheed Aircraft or Lockheed agents" regarding

the sales of the Tristar or the antisubmarine plane. So far as is known, no allegations along that line have been made.

Mr. Genda also asserted that "since my retirement from the defense forces and up until now I have not been associated with governmental aircraft work or with civil airline duties. I have not accepted any airline position."

He also said: "As a member of Parliament, I make it my principle not to interfere in any decisions relating to modern aircraft which require expert technical knowledge."

Masaharu Gotoda, who served as deputy chief cabinet secretary from July 1972 to November 1973, said he was not involved in reversing the tentative plan to build antisubmarine planes domestically, as previously reported.

Mr. Gotoda, who is expected to run for Parliament in the next election, asserted that his only connection with the aircraft during that time was to recommend domestic production of ground-support fighters.

German Unemployment Drop Stirs New Economic Hopes

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times
BONN, April 2—The West German economy continued to show signs of recovery today, with an announcement of a sizable drop in unemployment in March to 1.19 million, or 5.2 percent of the labor force.

It was unclear whether the news that 156,000 fewer West German workers were unemployed in March than in February would affect the coming state elections in Baden-Württemberg.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party is generally expected to be defeated in the voting Sunday in the southern state, governed by the conservative Christian Democrats since 1972.

But Josef Stigl, a Christian Democrat who heads the federal Labor Office in Nuremberg, said of the economic news that "it's probably not a sign of rapid recovery from the recession, but certainly there has been an improvement in the climate."

Mr. Schmidt is building his hopes for a return to office in the national elections next October on a sustained, clearly visible economic recovery, for which he, an economist, would like to take credit.

The unemployed of West

Germany collect 68 percent of what would be their net monthly salaries in benefits, for as long as a year. There has been little social unrest, though more than a million people have been out of work since the last quarter of 1974.

Mr. Schmidt has been telling political allies in the labor movement that recovery can be encouraged by moderate wage settlements. Over the last few weeks, state union organizations in the metal-working industry have been setting a national pattern of salary increases of only 5.4 percent this year, just enough to keep pace with West Germany's inflation rate, which has been held to the lowest level in Europe.

Both the West German Central Bank in Frankfurt and commercial banks have begun cautiously to speak of signs that recovery is indeed under way. The Dresdner Bank wrote in its March report: "The recovery is probable but not yet certain."

In addition to the unemployed, more than 500,000 workers are on short hours. The number has remained about the same over the last two months.

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Common Market Leaders Admit Wide Divisions

By FLORA LEWIS
 Special to The New York Times

LUXEMBOURG, April 2—The nine Common Market leaders concluded their spring conference today acknowledging that their countries had drifted so far apart on key economic issues that they could no longer register even limited agreements.

For the first time, there was no joint declaration or communiqué. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, now incontestably the dominant government head, refused to endorse any vague documents to paper over differences, saying there had been enough "paper for paper's sake."

Mr. Schmidt, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, their host, Prime Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and still others went out of their way to insist that the European Economic Community would continue to exist and to strive for union.

"Goal Remains Unchanged"

"The goal of economic and monetary union remains unchanged," said Mr. Thorn. "It is the work of a generation." There was no more mention of the union target date of 1980, set by the heads of the nine governments with great fanfare only a little over three years ago.

The economic warp and wool of the community had been too severely strained by the intervening years, it was agreed, and that must be the base of everything else.

It also turned out to be impossible to agree on a distribution of seats that would enable direct election of a European Parliament in 1978, though there is still a hope that a

compromise may be reached at the leaders' next scheduled session, in July.

"The trouble," Mr. Schmidt said, "is that governments are all too weak at home to overcome the difficulties." The Chancellor, facing tough elections in October, made it clear that he was no exception, complaining that Mr. Wilson's effort to achieve a joint stand on unemployment would cause him "electoral difficulties."

The British Prime Minister wanted endorsement of an analysis showing that the market's total of over 5 million unemployed had become "structural" in important ways, and even with recovery could not be brought down to "tolerable" levels by the end of the decade. The implication was the provision of European Community funds, essentially from West Germany, to change industrial patterns. To Mr. Schmidt that would have amounted to telling West German voters that he expected them to endure high unemployment indefinitely.

Things hadn't been so bad since the late President Charles de Gaulle of France threatened to withdraw in the 1960's and left at France's place an "empty chair," one participant said.

In Accord on 'Disciplines'

"No," said another diplomat, "it's worse. When de Gaulle was causing trouble, as Churchill said then, 'Where there's death, there's hope.' Now, countries are beginning to recover from the depression, nobody is playing stick-in-the-mud, and still it's impossible to get anything done."

The most leaders were able to do, apart from bouncing questions back to committees of their finance and foreign ministers, was to allow Mr. Thorn to announce on their behalf that four "disciplines" were desirable.

The disciplines, set forth by Mr. Schmidt as a prerequisite for any further action, are for governments to enforce vigorous policies on the volume of money and credit, costs of production, budget deficits, including wages, and the balance of payments.

Only West Germany has applied these disciplines with not-bad, but political will is meaningless over the years, and the Germans have now pulled-

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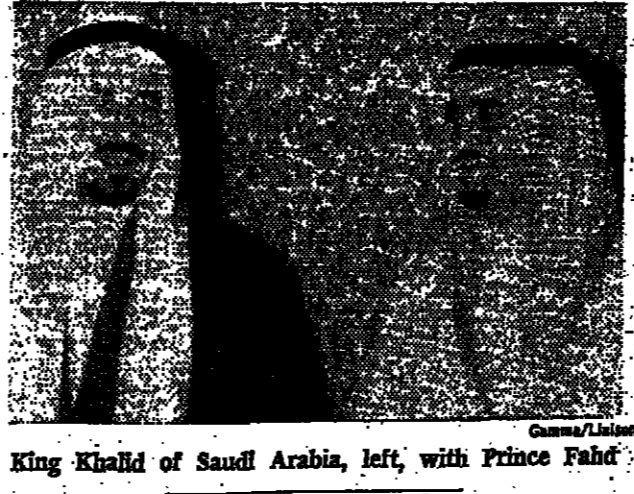
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King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, left, with Prince Fahd

New King Speeding Up Saudi Modernization

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

is almost the size of Texas and Alaska combined.

This acceleration has been accompanied by inflation and other painful economic side effects for which the Government is criticized privately here in the country's commercial capital. There has also been an increase in conspicuous consumption, which was frowned upon by the austere King Faisal. And some Arab and Western business informants report an increase in business practices that they call ethically questionable or downright corrupt.

Amid these crosscurrents, a notable degree of unity has still been maintained by the royal family in the months since King Faisal was shot by an obscure nephew, Prince Faisal bin Musaid Abdel AZIZ, in a palace in Riyadh, the royal capital. Prince Faisal was later executed by beheading, according to Islamic law. His motives remain obscure.

The royal family constitutes a kind of national political system, with its key Cabinet ministers, its military administrators, its dozens of inner-circle princes and its 3,000 or more adult male members. And it has proved far more cohesive than, say, the Baath political movement in Iraq and Syria, or the group of hereditary emirs who hold sway in the United Arab Emirates.

Informants close to senior princes report that members of the royal family currently divide a privy purse—estimated at between \$50 million and \$300 million a year—that is siphoned off from the country's revenues, which last year were \$27.6 billion.

Upper-class Saudis are aware that hereditary potentates in Libya, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Yemen, and Southern Yemen have been overthrown by military or radical revolutionaries in the last quarter century, and some Saudis express doubts about the durability of Iran's ruling Pahlavi dynasty.

Accordingly, the Saudi royal family went to great pains to insure the smooth assumption of power by King Khalid—who had been named Crown Prince by King Faisal—even though Khalid did not have commanding personality, had found matters of state boring and had undergone open-heart surgery in 1972.

Toured Persian Gulf

Since then the King, who was born in 1913, has had adequate health, although he seemed very tired at times early in his reign. He went through a brisk, largely ceremonial tour of five Persian Gulf states this month to underscore Saudi Arabia's interest in the area. And there is talk here that the King, although already married, took an additional bride, a young Bedouin, during a desert journey earlier this year.

In some ways the King has clearly warmed to his job. He has spoken fervently to visitors about "ash-shaah," the people, and has shown a particular interest in improving education and medical care. He also put pressure on his Government to move swiftly in providing new housing and a new Ministry of Public Works and Housing was established last October.

Yet by and large the King reigns rather than rules, exercising only a fraction of the power his title conveys.

The main operating authority within the Government remains in the hands of Crown Prince Fahd, who was born in 1920. He also is First Deputy to the Prime Minister, who is the King.

Accordingly, considerable splendor attends Prince Fahd's appearances. A military band played a fanfare this week when he visited the Riyadh racetrack clad in gold-trimmed robes and escorted by palace guards with gold-sheathed daggers at their belts.

Prince Fahd's power is buttressed by the backing of five full brothers who hold important positions under him—Prince Nayef and Prince Ahmed, respectively Minister and Deputy Minister of the Interior; Prince Salman, Governor of Riyadh Province; and Prince Sultan and Prince Turki, respectively Minister and Deputy Minister of Defense.

A key ingredient in his support is the loyalty that the army has for Prince Sultan, who has raised military salaries in recent years.

In addition, Prince Fahd, who has earned no college degrees, has given highly trained young commoners prominent roles in the Government in the conviction that advanced education is necessary to help run the country, now that it is being rapidly modernized by its oil revenues.

The rise of these technocrats has further complicated tension within the national leadership. That tension is relatively limited by Arab standards, however, since no one in the regime, it is said, is seeking to supplant King Khalid as chief of state. Frequently spoken of as an eventual successor is the young, Princeton-trained Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Prince Saud.

Prince Abdullah, a half brother of Prince Fahd, has been frequently mentioned as a potentially troublesome foe of power, since he heads the National Guard, a force that parallels the regular army and has been upgraded recently. He and King Khalid are widely said to share a relatively traditionalist outlook.

But Prince Abdullah, who was born in 1921, has an awkward stammer, which is a considerable handicap since eloquence is prized here. It is widely asserted that this disqualifies him in the eyes of tribal leaders as a potential king.

The groupings among senior members of the royal family run along various lines, including blood relationships and attitudes towards modernization as well as on more specific issues.

Called Too Pro-American

Thus, according to one well-placed Arab informant some of the princes have privately criticized Prince Fahd as being excessively pro-American. And the informants report that Prince Fahd himself has in the past shown jealousy over the world fame of Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who came to prominence under King Faisal. But they say that the Prince has since become reconciled to Sheikh Yamani's prominence.

Prince Fahd's desire to leave a mark on Saudi history has led him to press on with plans for swift economic development, some critics contend, despite the disruptions that this haste has aggravated. Besides inflation, the disruptions have included port congestion, labor and other shortages and the indiscriminate tearing down of old buildings.

"In some ways this is over-ambitious," an official who served under King Faisal remarked. "There is a desire to go too quickly."

When some Arab and Western business informants charge that there has been a decline in business morality in the last year, the Government's defenders assert that corruption existed before King Khalid's accession. It was widely said then that some princes had been amassing wealth by providing "ghost" offices to foreign entrepreneurs, especially in connection with large military and engineering contracts.

Yet there seem to be more tales of profiteering and kickbacks on sales and contracts now. A prominent member of the business community said: "For nearly this sort of corruption was limited to very high-up men. Then it came to include customs officials and minor bureaucrats, and now it takes place at just about any level. There is no question that large amounts are being 'made off.'"

Officially, Prince Sultan and other Government leaders have expressed opposition to bribery in business dealings, but in private the traveler encounters much cynicism about such practices.

Asked about corruption, one Cabinet minister threw up his hands and said: "What do you want me to say?" Another high official remarked: "Bribery is being done all over the world."

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Accordingly, the Saudi royal family went to great pains to insure the smooth assumption of power by King Khalid—who had been named Crown Prince by King Faisal—even though Khalid did not have commanding personality, had found matters of state boring and had undergone open-heart surgery in 1972.

Toured Persian Gulf

Since then the King, who was born in 1913, has had adequate health, although he seemed very tired at times early in his reign. He went through a brisk, largely ceremonial tour of five Persian Gulf states this month to underscore Saudi Arabia's interest in the area. And there is talk here that the King, although already married, took an additional bride, a young Bedouin, during a desert journey earlier this year.

In some ways the King has clearly warmed to his job. He has spoken fervently to visitors about "ash-shaah," the people, and has shown a particular interest in improving education and medical care. He also put pressure on his Government to move swiftly in providing new housing and a new Ministry of Public Works and Housing was established last October.

Yet by and large the King reigns rather than rules, exercising only a fraction of the power his title conveys.

The main operating authority within the Government remains in the hands of Crown Prince Fahd, who was born in 1920. He also is First Deputy to the Prime Minister, who is the King.

Accordingly, considerable splendor attends Prince Fahd's appearances. A military band played a fanfare this week when he visited the Riyadh racetrack clad in gold-trimmed robes and escorted by palace guards with gold-sheathed daggers at their belts.

Prince Fahd's power is buttressed by the backing of five full brothers who hold important positions under him—Prince Nayef and Prince Ahmed, respectively Minister and Deputy Minister of the Interior; Prince Salman, Governor of Riyadh Province; and Prince Sultan and Prince Turki, respectively Minister and Deputy Minister of Defense.

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Italy in a Political Crisis Over Abortion

By ALVIN SHUSTER
Special to The New York Times

ROME, April 2—A new political crisis over the issue of abortion has erupted here, threatening early general elections this year.

The governing Christian Democrats, who formed a new Government just seven weeks ago, are in deep conflict over the issue with all other parties except the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. Today the Socialists, whose tacit support is vital for the survival of the weak Government, suggested that they might bring it down.

At issue is the stand adopted by the Christian Democrats in Parliament over the provisions of a bill that would repeal the present abortion law, which dates to the Fascist era. With the help of the votes of the neo-Fascists, the Christian Democrats pushed through a clause that would limit abortions only to cases of rape or danger to health.

The other parties, led by the Socialists but including the Social Democrats, the Republicans and the Communists, are pushing for a more lenient bill. They are demanding, in effect, that the legislation permit abortion on demand, despite the strong opposition of the Vatican.

Several politicians suggested tonight that the only way out might be general elections, not scheduled until next spring. The Communist Party, now Italy's second largest after the Christian Democrats, could well emerge from the voting in a strengthened position to demand seats in the Cabinet.

"The Christian Democrats have ended any illusion that they can go on maintaining the fictional balance on which the present Government depends," said a Socialist spokesman.

At present the Socialists are propping up the one-party minority Government by agreeing to support it tacitly from outside the Cabinet. They generated one political crisis earlier in the year by withdrawing their support and bringing down a two-party coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists.

Pressure by Feminists

The issue has arisen in Parliament because feminists and others have obtained more than 500,000 signatures for a referendum on repeal of the present law, which labels abortion a crime. The only way to avoid the referendum is for Parliament to repeal the law itself and draft a new one.

For months, the legislators have been at work drafting a variety of provisions. Feminists backed by the tiny Radical Party, have sponsored demonstrations and generated intense pressure on the Deputies to embrace the concept of abortion on demand.

The parties opposed to the restrictive clause that the Christian Democrats back have enough strength to filibuster the bill and prevent passage. In that event the referendum would follow, much to the dismay of the Christian Democrats, who fear that their views on the issue would be rejected.

An Option of Evils

Even if the Socialists do not pursue their threat to topple the Government, the Christian Democrats may decide on elections themselves. Under Italian law, a referendum can not be held in the same year with national elections.

For the Christian Democrats, the question would be which would be the lesser of two evils, the referendum or the elections.

Still, efforts were under way tonight, and are to continue over the weekend, to work out some new compromise between the restrictive clause adopted last night and the liberal approach of the other parties. The Communists, who once supported the Christian Democrats, only to shift position, are playing a role in trying to bring the opposing sides together.

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Rifle Shots Are Fired Into Soviet U.N. Mission

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH Special to The New York Times UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 2—Shots were fired into the Soviet Union's Mission to the United Nations during the night and an underground group called the Jewish Armed Resistance claimed responsibility later today.

The group said that it was prepared to kidnap Russian children unless Moscow relented on its policies toward Jews.

No one was injured in the attack—the third against a Soviet facility this year.

President Ford and other United States officials, including Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, indicated the incident was being regarded with the utmost gravity, both because of the immediate threat to human life and the danger of serious political repercussions.

In a letter of protest, the Soviet delegation said that since the Soviet Mission was the residence of Yakov A. Malik, the chief Soviet delegate, the shooting was looked upon as an assassination attempt against the Ambassador.

Mr. Malik and Mrs. Malik, who are convalescing from a recent automobile accident, were not in the residence at 138 East 67th Street, according to American officials, who said they were said to have remained at the Soviet Union's Glen Cove estate.

Rifle Is Recovered The shooting was being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by New York City Police, who recovered a rifle with a construction site block from the mission on East 67th Street.

Chief Inspector James B. Meehan said a mother and an 8-year-old boy—later identified as the family of A. I. Zinovatny, a Russian technical worker—were asleep in a ninth-floor room when two shots were fired. One bullet was recovered.

The Jewish Resistance Army, according to police officials, has claimed responsibility for a bombing at the Fifth Avenue office of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

The latest incident occurred at a time when American Embassy officials and their families in the Soviet Union have become the targets of bomb scares and harassment, which diplomats there see as retaliation for the activities of Jewish groups in this country directed against Russians.

The deputy permanent head of the Soviet delegation, Mikhail A. Kharlamov, took the unusual step of coming personally this morning to the United States Mission to make a formal protest about the shooting to William W. Scranton, the American chief delegate, and to Albert W. Sherer Jr., deputy representative.

In response to Mr. Kharlamov's protest to the mission, Mr. Scranton said that the shooting incident was "an absolute outrage."

The shooting was quickly denounced by a number of acts," Mr. Ford said.

ARGENTINA SETS ECONOMIC PLAN

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3 percent since March 1975. He announced that price controls, which were a major feature of the former Peronist Government's unsuccessful attempt to control inflation, would be removed entirely. Individual businessmen will be allowed to set prices freely, in lieu of applying to the Secretary of Commerce for approval of wholesale and retail prices, as in the past.

He announced that salary increases would be set by the Government, instead of through collective bargaining between unions and management.

To Encourage Investment The Minister of Economy also announced important changes in the national legislation on industrial investment; foreign investment in heavy industry had been limited here.

He said that encouragement should be given to foreign investors in industries that cannot be developed by local capital or require imported technology.

The announcement that foreign oil companies would be given contracts to help Argentina develop its substantial petroleum resources was a sharp break with the policy that had been followed by the former government of President Isabel Martinez de Peron. The state oil company had been given a full monopoly for the production and sale of oil products in Argentina.

But while employment at the state oil company rose 10 percent in the last two years, production fell 8 percent, and Argentina's imports of oil became a major burden on its balance of payments.

Little Investment Since '63 In 1958, under the government of President Arturo Frondizi, foreign oil companies were granted production-development rights in promising oil regions, and several became major producers. But after 1963 these service contracts were renegotiated in some cases and canceled in others. Since then there has been no significant foreign investment in Argentine oil production.

Mr. Martinez de Hoz said that inflation would have to be corrected gradually and not by a "shock treatment" because it was not possible to halt such a sharp inflation immediately.

He announced a new currency-exchange policy, in which all imports, except petroleum products and newsprint, would be brought in at a free-market quotation for the Argentine peso.

He also announced price increases for petroleum products and electricity, among other public services provided by state enterprises.

But he said that Argentina would have to spend \$1 billion a year to develop its oil resources and that domestic savings were not sufficient to carry out such a program through the state oil enterprise.

Therefore, he said, Argentina would contract with foreign private companies to help increase production.

A major emphasis in the program was for increased production of grains and livestock.

21 of 90 Brazilian Censors Face A Psychological Screening

By JONATHAN KANDELL Special to The New York Times RIO DE JANEIRO, April 2—Last Sunday night, a televised performance of the Bolshoi Ballet, which was beamed to 111 countries, was not allowed to be shown in Brazil, presumably because it presented a favorable aspect of the Soviet Union.

A few weeks ago, "Sexus" by Henry Miller was banned, more than a decade after censorship against the American author had been lifted here. The same fate has recently befallen erotic prints by Stanley Kubrick and Michelangelo Antonioni.

The standards that have guided censorship in Brazil in the last 12 years of right-wing military rule have always bewildered both the artist and the layman.

So it came as no surprise to many Brazilians when it was disclosed earlier this month that 21 of 90 government censors had failed a psychological screening test.

Facing the loss of their jobs, the 21 have appealed to the courts to rule on the validity of the tests, and have also taken their case to the newspapers in hopes of arousing public sympathy.

Besides placing censorship in an embarrassing light, the incident has raised a sticky legal problem: What to do about the hundreds of books, plays, records, films and other cultural works suppressed by the 21 in the five years they were at their trade.

The agents have found a strong supporter in Rogerio Nunes, the federal director of censorship.

Questions and Answers Many of those who have been judged unfit have already demonstrated in practice that they are adequate in their functions," he said.

He added that the agents had performed admirably. "Facing them were with hostility from the editors of newspapers and radio and television stations."

"But these arguments did not impress Judge Dario Abranches Viotti, who handed the censors their first setback in court. "Nobody can be approved in a post of a police nature without passing that psycho-technical exam," he declared.

Parts of the controversial test have been published by newspapers here. They include the following questions: "Are you afraid of spiders? Do you believe that a person can lift 50 kilos? Could you live in a pigsty and feel happy? If you find that a new law is not right, should

it be questioned and disobeyed? Have you had a sexual experience that society condemns?"

The answers had to be selected among these choices: "Possibly, occasionally, frequently, regularly, always, and never."

According to officials who administered the test, the results demonstrated that the agents "lacked the temperament for police functions."

Censorship was instituted in the aftermath of the coup that brought the armed forces to power in 1964.

The military was convinced that subversion was not confined to the political arena, but was spread throughout the cultural life of the nation.

A Strong Puritan Strain As a result, universities were purged of newspapers and broadcast stations were brought under Government control. Eventually, censorship was extended beyond politics and took on strong puritan overtones.

There has been some loosening of censorship, in particular against the major newspapers O Estado de Sao Paulo, the leading daily, frequently takes for its economic policies and has repeatedly denounced the torture of political prisoners.

But at the same time, the leading political magazine, Veja, is still censored. Opinio, a leftist weekly, recently disclosed that a total of 425 pages were censored in its first four issues this year. Television radio remain under strict government control.

The slight easing of press censorship has not been extended to the arts. The approval of records, films, concerts, plays, paintings and books often depends on the whims of individual censors.

In some cases, a work that is approved in one city is declared unfit in another. This happened recently to "Mockingbird," by Peter Weiss, who Rio de Janeiro and other cities for months before Sao Paulo was blocked by the military.

The military censorship has been a source of some criticism for its cultural impact. "The debility of cultural life in the quarter of the 20 is not a lack of aspiration," said Athayde, a leading columnist. "It is caused by political terrorism and censorship. Book publishers are wary about money on works seized on."

Even popular say that censors heavily on them. "You never say you are going to be censored," said Viola, a leading columnist. "It is such a thing, so you are editing self-censoring."

A Case-by-Case Basis The opposition, Brazilian Democrats, has frequently against government censorship and the ban Bolshoi Ballet is to another debate.

But the Government ARENA, which in both houses, has reported the censors this year. Television radio remain under strict government control.

The slight easing of press censorship has not been extended to the arts. The approval of records, films, concerts, plays, paintings and books often depends on the whims of individual censors.

In some cases, a work that is approved in one city is declared unfit in another. This happened recently to

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Will Seek Political Screening

Should Not Limit to Weekends Over New Post

By SHARCOFF The New York Times

Mr. Morton officially announced his resignation...

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to lead the President's Commission...

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to lead the President's Commission...

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to lead the President's Commission...

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to lead the President's Commission...



George Rosenthal, owner of Larchmont's Corner Store, is a Republican, and his wife, Janet, is a Democrat, but they agree there is little interest in politics this year.

Larchmont Voters Keeping Calm

By JAMES FERON Special to The New York Times

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 2—"I don't understand it," George Rosenthal, owner of Larchmont's Corner Store...

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to lead the President's Commission...

REAGAN DEFENDS TELEVISION TALK

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

dom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the United States as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta.

When told at a morning news conference that the President had accused him of fabrication and invention, Mr. Reagan responded:

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Ford Scores Reagan on 'Fabrication'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

Wednesday night, Mr. Ford said, "then it's his privilege. But I don't think the American people will buy it."

Mr. Ford's statements, the sharpest and most direct he has made about his rival for the Republican nomination...

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

force." Mr. Ford said here, "Any accusation to the contrary is from lack of knowledge for political purposes."

The President took issue with Mr. Reagan's contention that the Russians are superior in army manpower, naval vessels, artillery and tanks and, as Mr. Reagan said Wednesday, that Russia's strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

Reagan Drops Chartered Jet As Campaign Funds Dwindle

LOS ANGELES, April 2—An incumbent President who Ronald Reagan's campaign lost an Air Force jetliner and its \$50,000-a-week chartered jet today because of a tightening money situation.

Asked for an example of the President's charge, Mr. Reagan said he had no example.

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By THOMAS P. RONAN

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Legal Fight



Rally Audiences
Up the Candidates

By LUCINDA FRANKS
Three major candidates... Tuesday's primary in New York... Rally audiences...

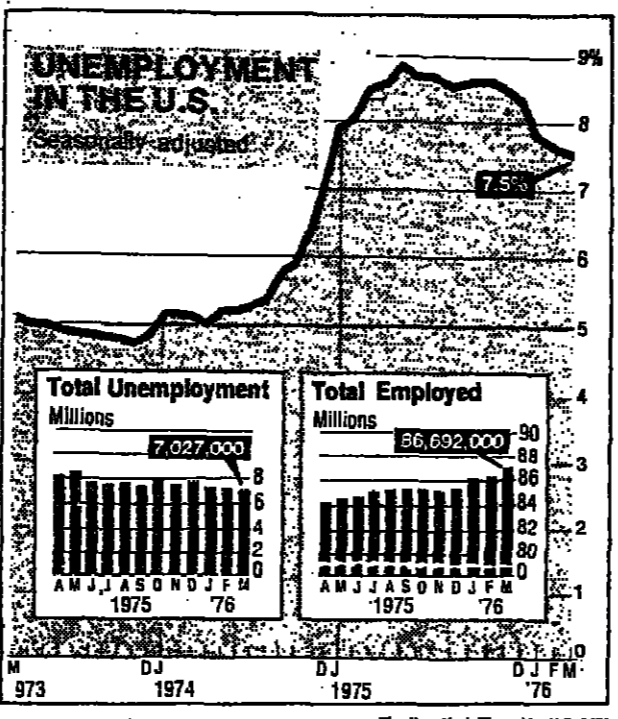
Senator Jackson, on the other hand, comes at his audience full force... "We Want Scoop!" and placards... "Give 'em Hell, Henry!"

San Francisco Traffic Snarled;
on Ending Strike Planned

San Francisco, April 2 (AP)—Traffic snarled by a strike of city workers... The Board of Supervisors... "I'm impressed with his homespun grit," said Mr. Stanton.

Northern Ireland Gunmen
Kill Mailman on Route

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 2 (AP)—Gunmen shot and killed a mailman today as he sat in his panel truck... The assassination occurred in Gulladuff, 30 miles north-west of Belfast...



Employment Rises by 375,000,
And Jobless Decline by 109,000

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
Unemployed, those out of work 15 to 26 weeks and those out of work 27 weeks or longer... The report said that the average workweek for nonfarm payrolls fell in March by 18 minutes to 36.2 hours... "I wish we knew," an analyst said.

MOST TEAMSTERS
ACCEPT CONTRACT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
continued pressing tonight for agreement between Trucking Employers and the rest of the 40,000 teamsters... "I don't think he would panic," his wife said. "He thinks things through before he answers."

Air-Conditioned Cabs

Also under the current proposal, the teamsters would get three days of sick leave, air-conditioned cabs of trucks and not have to double up in rooms while on the road...

Rockefeller, Ending Tour,
Warns of Soviet Threat

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Saturday, April 3 (AP)—Vice President Rockefeller ended an eight-nation tour here today, warning of a worldwide Soviet threat... "The police arrested a young man who threw a tomato at Mr. Rockefeller as he was leaving a Wellington hotel with his wife. The tomato missed. The man was charged with disorderly behavior."

CAREY ASKS STUDY
ON JOBLESS PAY

Reported Leaning Toward 'Deliberate Insolvency' of Insurance Fund

By RONALD SMOTHERS
Special to The New York Times
ALBANY, April 2—Governor Carey will oppose any plan this year to revamp the system of employer contributions to the state's nearly depleted unemployment insurance fund... "Instead, he is reportedly leaning toward a policy of 'deliberate insolvency' for the fund."

Touch Command

The 24 hour timer plugs into wall outlet. Easily programmed to turn lights or appliances on and off up to twelve settings per day... "The Governor's decision breaks a long silence in the executive chambers on two proposals made within the last two months to replenish the sagging fund."

Make Your Own
Fresh Cream

Now make your own fresh cream with butter and milk—and for those on a low cholesterol diet, substitute margarine for butter... "The other proposal was put forward by Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut and the Assembly's majority leader, Albert H. Blum."

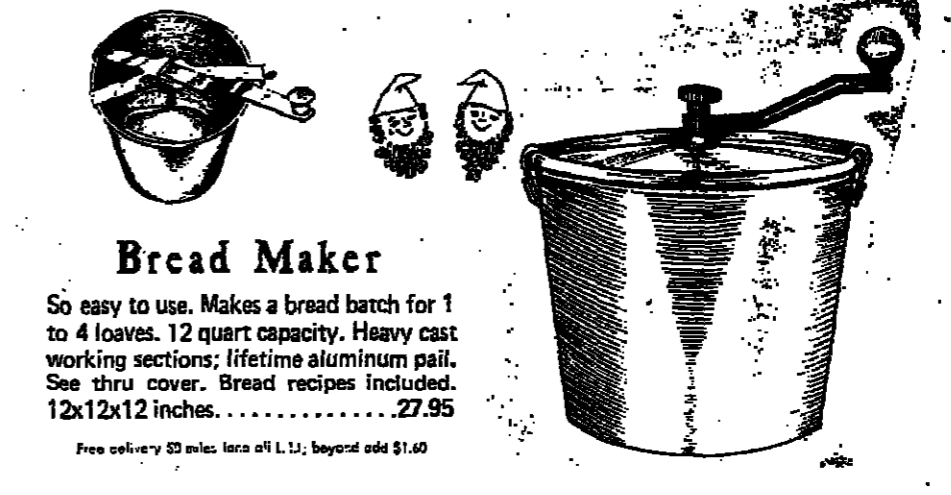
Instant Safety Ladder

Always ready to use for a safe escape in time of fear or emergency... "The Governor's decision is not a rejection of the substance of the Steingut-Blumenthal proposal, just a rejection of its timing," said Mr. Richardson.

Store n' Roll

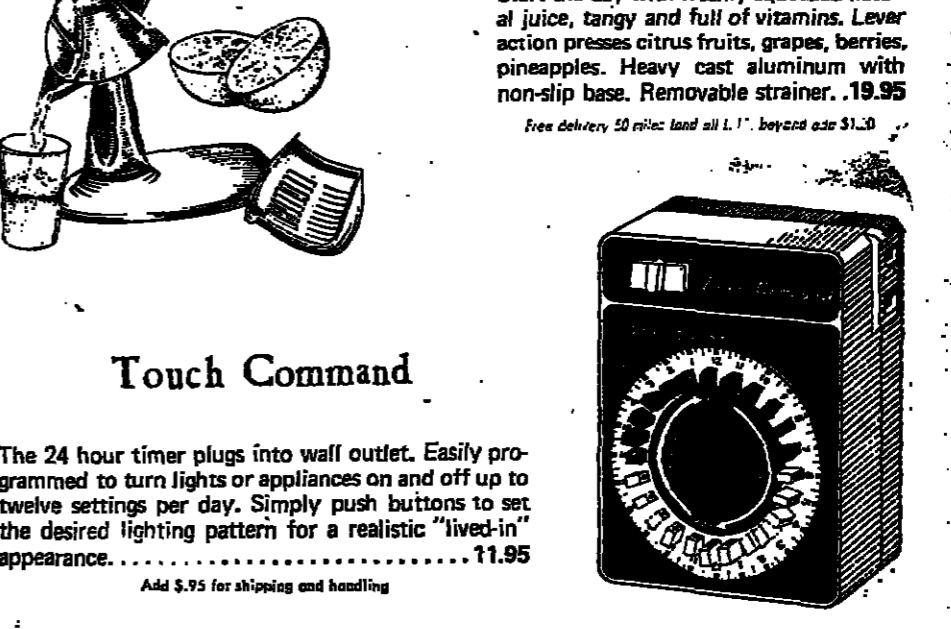
A cart of many uses. Ease the burden of housework with this roll-about, 3 basket bins and a plastic tray... "The Governor's decision is not a rejection of the substance of the Steingut-Blumenthal proposal, just a rejection of its timing," said Mr. Richardson.

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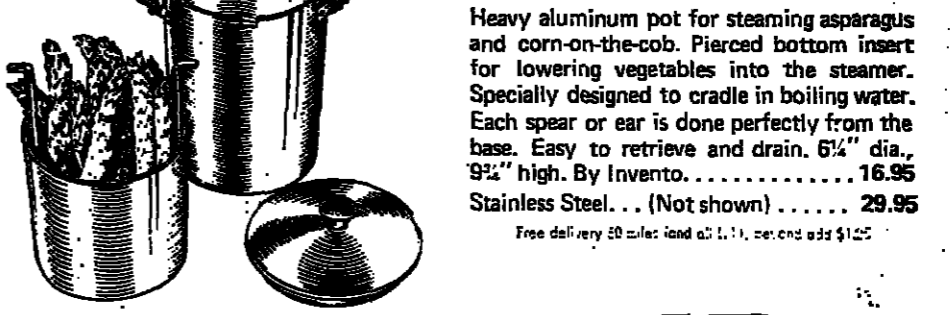


Bread Maker
So easy to use. Makes a bread batch for 1 to 4 loaves. 12 quart capacity. Heavy cast working sections; lifetime aluminum pan. See thru cover. Bread recipes included. 12x12x12 inches... 27.95

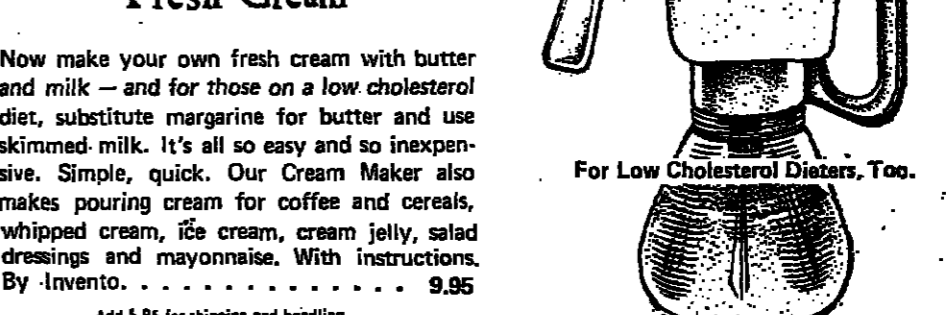
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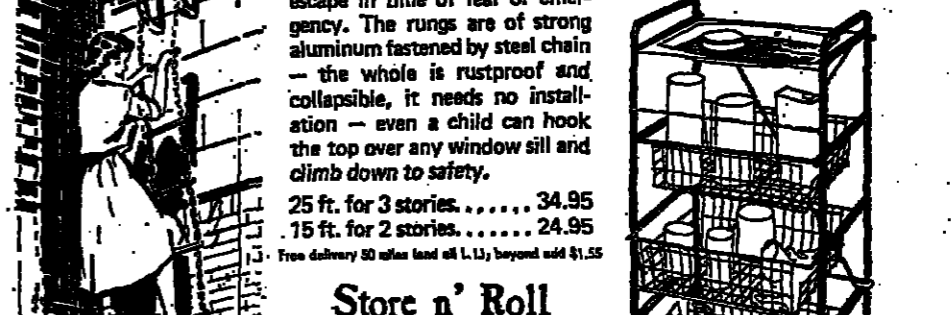
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The 24 hour timer plugs into wall outlet. Easily programmed to turn lights or appliances on and off up to twelve settings per day. Simply push buttons to set the desired lighting pattern for a realistic "lived-in" appearance... 11.95



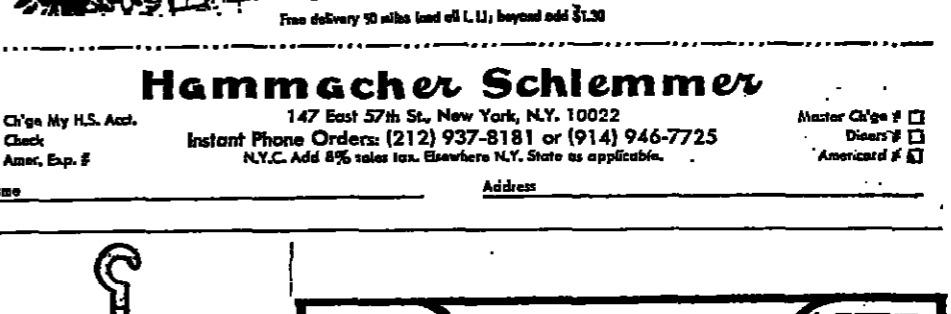
Asparagus Cooker
Heavy aluminum pot for steaming asparagus and corn-on-the-cob. Pierced bottom insert for lowering vegetables into the steamer. Specially designed to cradle in boiling water. Each spear or ear is done perfectly from the base. Easy to retrieve and drain. 6 1/2" dia., 9 1/2" high. By Invento... 16.95



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ALTERATIONS-TAILORING

Book on Nixon's Last Months in Office Challenged on Methods and Accuracy

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

"The Final Days," the new book by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein about President Nixon's last eight months in the White House, is generating questions about its methods of reporting history, denials from some of those named in the book about actions or remarks attributed to them and a spirited defense from the authors.

The book is essentially a fast-paced narrative. It details numerous private scenes involving President Nixon, members of his staff and his family and other who took part in the increasingly tense period that led to his resignation in August 1974. Excerpts from the book have appeared in Newsweek.

What is raising questions is the fact that the book is written in a fiction-like style with no footnotes and relatively little attribution. It is sprinkled with direct quotations, and there are several descriptions of what people were thinking during critical moments.

How were the authors able to reproduce verbatim quotes from conversations they had not heard? How did they know what the characters in their drama were thinking? And, since they do not name their sources, why should the reader believe them?

Need for Anonymity
Mr. Woodward and Mr. Bernstein, who also wrote "All the President's Men" in which they detailed their reporting of the Watergate scandals for The Washington Post, say it would have been impossible to write the new book without offering complete anonymity to every one interviewed.

"Some people were willing to talk on the record, but we thought we would rather do it 'background,'" Mr. Woodward said, adding that he and Mr. Bernstein thought this "would be the best self-serving" for those quoted.

"Obviously, we relied on primary sources wherever possible. Sometimes we used accounts that other people gave us, which they had heard from the principals, but we would only use them if we had double, triple and quadruple checked him."

"In cases where there were just two people in a room we had to have something that had been recorded immediately afterward—somebody having typed notes or having told someone directly."

The authors say they interviewed 394 people, some of them several times. Mr. Woodward says that one principal was interviewed 17 times. The authors also had access to notes, diaries, transcripts of conversations, White House logs, official documents, hearing testimony, memorandums and correspondence. They insist that they included nothing in the book unless they were absolutely convinced of its accuracy.

"Interest in Truth"
"The truly important thing to consider here is the interest in the truth," says Mr. Bernstein. "Had we written a sourced, footnoted account—saying that the interview took place at such and such a time on such and such a date—the information itself then indeed would be suspect. Then it would be self-serving. When people are put in the position of explaining their actions publicly, they have to consider a lot of things that make candor impossible."

"For instance, more traditional history leans heavily on diaries. I think that diaries are expurgated by their authors, and memoirs are similarly composed with the idea that 'somebody is going to write something about this.'"

"I think the method we used makes the truth more obtainable," Mr. Bernstein said. "Because it is not history based on the views of the participant as they sketched it for history."

Both authors make the point that many of the quotations were taken from transcripts of meetings and notes taken by participants in meetings and from testimony to which they listened, so that their record is, in effect, verbatim. The style of the book—a loose-running narrative—precluded the use of footnotes and cumbersome attribution, the authors say.

"The question of quotations and attribution has been raised repeatedly over the years by historians and editors. Most newspapers insist that quotations be used only if the reporter actually heard them, and most historians will use quotations only if they can show

Wallace's Net Worth
Up \$34,005 Since '74
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace reports his net worth increased by \$34,005 to \$182,285 since he last revealed his assets in May, 1974.

Mr. Wallace said yesterday that almost all his income the last two years came from his \$28,955 salary as Governor and "royalty" payments from his campaign organization. He said he got \$15,000 in royalties last year for use of his picture on campaign souvenirs such as watches and medallions.

exactly where the material came from. One of the passages in the book that has caused much comment is the description of President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger alone in the Lincoln Sitting Room in the White House two nights before Mr. Nixon resigned. The President breaks down and sobs, according to the account, and then says to Mr. Kissinger:

"Henry, you are not a very orthodox Jew, and I am not an orthodox Quaker, but we need to pray."

Mr. Nixon was not interviewed for the book. Mr. Kissinger has said that he met with the authors, but was not a source for the book. Consequently, the accuracy of the account and of that particular quotation have been questioned.

"If that kind of direct quote appeared in The Wall Street Journal, the reporter would have had to have heard it said," remarked Frederick Taylor, the Journal's managing editor.

Newspaper Use
Would a responsible newspaper use the account if it could not tell the reader where the details had come from? "I don't know," said Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post and the authors' boss. "If you can convince me of your bona fides, maybe. It depends on what you tell me."

The authors will not talk about their sources, but Mr. Bradlee makes the point that "if the President of the United States had come sobbing into your arms, you'd probably tell anyone you could find about it for the next hour or so," indicating his belief that there were probably a number of people who received immediate firsthand accounts of the incident.

Editors and historians have also been troubled by authors' accounts of people's thoughts at specific times.

Reading Minds
"That's an old bugaboo of mine," says Everts Graham, managing editor of The St. Louis Post Dispatch. "Don't try to read someone else's mind. You can say something happened after something, but don't say it happened because of it."

One of those particularly disturbed at having thoughts ascribed to him is David Eisenhower, who is married to Mr. Nixon's daughter Julie. He issued a statement yesterday "rejecting categorically the implication I saw or thought anything suggesting President Nixon was demented in the closing days of his Administration."

The book says, "For months, David had been 'waiting for Mr. Nixon to go bananas,' as he sometimes phrased it."

In an interview earlier this week, Mr. Eisenhower denied having said this. When informed of the denial, Mr. Bernstein said, "The fact is David expressed some fears to people, and we talked to those people."

The authors say that if they had any questions about particular incidents they went back and checked with the principals. They said that when they had finished writing the book, their two research assistants, Scott Armstrong and Al Kamen, went through it and drew up a list of 500 questions.

All of these were then fully checked out, Mr. Bernstein says.

Edward F. Cox, who is married to Mr. Nixon's elder daughter, Tricia, does not agree with this assessment. He says he had a telephone conversation "with one of the authors of the book" in which he said that he would not be interviewed. During that conversation, he says, he made

Implication Rejected
Mr. Eisenhower, who is married to the former Julie Nixon, "categorically" rejected the implication that he "saw or thought anything suggesting President Nixon was demented" at the time of his resignation. On the contrary, he noted, it seemed remarkable in retrospect that "Mr. Nixon weathered such a harsh time without falling apart."

In reference to another theme of the book, he said he had never feared that President Nixon would commit suicide. "I observed nothing which remotely indicated he contemplated suicide," Mr. Eisenhower

it "absolutely clear to them if they had any sensational or questionable material which they wished me to verify they could just get in touch with me."

Mr. Cox said that neither Mr. Woodward nor Mr. Bernstein had done so.

A number of other denials have been issued by those mentioned in the book. Senator Hugh Scott, the Pennsylvania Republican, for instance, is described as sobbing as he stands alone with Vice President Ford and says, "You're all we've got now." Through a spokesman, Senator Scott issued a statement this week saying that he "did not sob."

Mr. Bernstein disagrees. "Senator Scott himself wrote an account of that particular meeting in which he said he sobbed and what point he sobbed," Mr. Bernstein contended. "That was our initial source, written by the Senator himself."

Another disclaimer has come from Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was chief of staff at the White House and is now Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels. On Thursday, he sent a telegram to Mr. Nixon in San Clemente which said, in part: "I do not have a copy of the book but want to reassure you that I have not contributed in any way to the book and am genuinely shocked by the excerpts I have seen thus far."

Diplomatic Denials
Some of this reaction, Mr. Woodward says, is what he calls "diplomatic denials." "In two cases," he explained, "I have heard where people who talked to us are denying they talked to us. We know that we understand that."

Mr. Bernstein said: "There were a fair number of people who said 'Look, the only way you can talk to me is when your book comes out. I am going to have to deny publicly that I ever spoke to you.'"

Some historians have pointed out that they must make use of whatever material they can obtain and verify. Both Joseph Lash and Frank Freidel, who have written biographies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said that people who left meetings with a President usually recorded their observations as soon as possible in conversation, letters or diaries.

Mr. Woodward contends that such records often tell more about what really happened than the bound Presidential volumes, to which scholars usually obtain access years later and which describe events only in the way the Administration wishes to have them described.

Personal Details
One of the most ticklish questions in journalism and in historical writing is that of privacy, of when the intimate details of a public person's private life become relevant. "The Final Days" says that both Mr. and Mrs. Nixon took to drinking heavily. It also quotes Mr. Nixon as having told a White House physician that she was "close since the early 1960's." It says that this "had seemed to shut something off" inside the President.

"What is in the book are things that are true and relevant," said Mr. Bernstein. "This is a book about a President, his family and the White House in perhaps the most extraordinary constitutional crisis in the nation's history. His family played a very large part, and you need to know all the pressures on him to be able to understand all that happened."

Nixon Sons-in-Law Accuse 2 Authors
By WOLFGANG SAXON
David Eisenhower and Edward F. Cox, the sons-in-law of former President Richard M. Nixon, yesterday denied having heard views or made statements attributed to them in "The Final Days," a newly published account of Mr. Nixon's departure from the White House.

Both men accused the authors, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of using distorted facts, quotations and unverified information in the book. Mr. Eisenhower said he was interviewed by the authors and that they had repeatedly over the years by historians and editors. Most newspapers insist that quotations be used only if the reporter actually heard them, and most historians will use quotations only if they can show

declared. "I shared a widespread concern for his health." Citing an instance of "willful distortion," he said that when called by a reporter of The Washington Post "one week ago," he specifically denied that the Nixon marriage was an unhappy one, adding that such a "general characterization" would take more time to rebut than either he or the reporter had available. The paper, he said, then carried his reaction, saying that "the unhappy marriage of the 'Final Days' was indeed a 'general characterization' of the Nixon marriage."

Cox Denies Account
Mr. Cox, the husband of Tricia Nixon, particularly objected to an account of a telephone conversation he had in those trying days with Senator Robert P. Griffin, of Michigan, the Senate Republican whip.

"At no time in the course of that conversation, or any other conversation at any time, did I make any of the notorious statements, including particularly the absurd accusation that President Nixon was talking to pictures in the halls of the White House," Mr. Cox said.

HOUSE UNIT BEGINS G.I.A. DATA INQUIRY

Asks Members of Pike Panel How Schorr Got Report

By RICHARD D. LYONS

WASHINGTON, April 2—Investigators for the House ethics committee informally interviewed today several members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence in an effort to find out what they might know about the unauthorized disclosure of the panel's report on activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The inquiries marked the first time that the staff of the ethics committee, formally called the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has questioned anyone who might be connected with the affair since the House voted to conduct an investigation two months ago.

The inquiries are directed at accumulating evidence on which hearings are to be held. Representative Hale Milford, Democrat of Texas and a member of the intelligence committee, is scheduled to be the first witness, according to sources in his office. Mr. Milford has demanded that the ethics committee, led by Representative John J. Pickens, Democrat of Georgia, find out who made the disclosures, which he has branded as "despicable."

Representative Otis G. Pike, the Suffolk Democrat who chairs the intelligence panel, said he was visited by two investigators today, including David Bowers, the former inspector for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is directing the detective staff.

Pike Pessimistic
"I'm not going to say anything about what they asked me," Mr. Pike said. Mr. Pike said he was pessimistic that the full story would become known, but added that "there is always the chance that somebody may stand up and say 'I did it.'"

Although the ethics committee has the power to subpoena members of the House and anyone else who might be connected with the case, today's inquiries were informal.

Invitations have been issued to all 13 members of the Pike committee to sit down informally with the investigator, and tell what, if anything, they may know about the unauthorized disclosures.

A spokesman for the committee said he could not disclose details of the informal questioning, referring inquiries to those persons who themselves had been questioned.

Others who were questioned included Representative Morgan F. Murphy, Democrat of Illinois. Other interviews will be held next week.

Schorr Status Unknown
There are no indications that the committee has made an attempt to question Daniel Schorr, the CBS news correspondent who has acknowledged making a copy of the Pike report available to The Village Voice, the New York weekly newspaper that published portions of the document in February.

The ethics committee investigators also intend to question former staff aides on the Pike committee and other present and former House employees who may have been involved in the affair.

Mr. Bowers has a staff of about 10 investigators, most of whom are also former F.B.I. men. They have set up headquarters in the old F.B.I. fingerprint warehouse at the foot of Capitol Hill. The building was taken over by the House last year as an annex to its office buildings.

Meera Agarwal Wed at Harvard
Meera Eleanora Agarwal, a candidate for an M.F.A. degree at Boston University, was married in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday afternoon to Lorán Tyson Thompson, a member of the class of '76 at the Harvard University Law School. The Rev. Ralph Helverson, a Unitarian minister, performed the ceremony in the Appleton Chapel at Harvard.

The couple's parents are Dr. and Mrs. Jagdish C. Agarwal of Concord, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Thompson of New York. Dr. Agarwal is director of development for the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The bridegroom's father is an il-

lustrator. His mother is a watercolorist. Her profession is Mrs. Tyson's. Mrs. Thompson, an alumna of the Ellis School in Pittsburgh and Vassar College, class of '73, studied painting and drawing at the Art Students League of New York and the Haystack Mountain School of Crafts in Deer Isle, Me.

Health Officers Query Need of Flu Shots for Swine

By HAROLD M. SCHMECKEL

ATLANTA, April 2—Public health officers from states and communities throughout the United States closely questioned Federal scientists and administrators today on the plan to vaccinate the nation against influenza this year.

At a meeting convened by the Federal Government's Center for Disease Control here, some health professionals said the effort required more money than the Administration in Washington wanted to spend. Some others questioned the need to rush into immunization of the entire population on the evidence of a single confirmed outbreak of flu caused by swine influenza virus.

The general discussion during several hours, however, gave the impression that most of the 300 persons at the meeting did not question the need to take strong steps to prepare for what might be a major outbreak of influenza next fall and winter.

Last week, on the advice of health experts, President Ford called for a nationwide effort to vaccinate as many Americans as possible this year against a flu virus that appears closely similar, if not identical, to swine influenza. A few weeks ago public health workers isolated this virus from five flu patients at Fort Dix, N.J., one of whom died. Exhaustive study at the military base indicated as many as 500 persons might have been infected. The swine influenza virus causes flu-like illness in pigs, but evidently has not heretofore caused major outbreaks in humans for many decades.

Link to 1918-19 Epidemic
The episode at Fort Dix was particularly startling because flu experts believe swine influenza virus was the cause of the greatest world epidemic in modern history.

But a nationwide search touched off by the Fort Dix outbreak has failed to turn up any similar outbreak of swine influenza in humans anywhere else.

Indeed, Dr. David J. Sencer, director of the Center for Disease Control, said today it was entirely possible that there would be no widespread epidemic of swine influenza next fall or winter. He said, however, that the risk of such an outbreak was real and that the Government's expert advisers on immunization policy had agreed that a major vaccination program was the only acceptable course in the circumstances.

He told the gathering of health professionals here that the House Appropriations Committee approved today the special appropriation of \$135 million that President Ford had requested for the flu program.

The nation's vaccine manufacturers have already started the huge effort that will be required to produce quickly more than 200 million doses of vaccine—10 times the amount produced ordinarily in a non-epidemic year.

The current plan calls for immunization of high-risk groups—the elderly and those with heart disease or other serious chronic ailments—late this summer. They will get a vaccine containing the new virus and also a strain called A/Victoria that has been the predominant strain in the United States so far this year. Next fall, public health planners hope to start large-scale vaccination of the general population with vaccine made of the new swine influenza virus.

At the meeting, Martin Goldfield, of the New Jersey State Department, questioned by the wisdom of proceeding without any further seed in the population. He said the vaccine certainly would be made available, but any vaccine supply policy on a national scale that the entire virus was furthered as the new virus was.

While some of the agreement still held that there would be a once it got started, the only option to immunize as soon as an "insurance policy" the present Government. Dr. Eugene Fowle, State and Territorial Health Officer, said the annual money called for to fund the vaccination effort.

Most of the \$135 million intended to cover vaccine production, on which is to be allocated organization of the program nationally. Dr. Fowle said that more than \$26 million would be needed for that program.

Two Jetliners Nearly Collide at Spokane
By RICHARD WITKIN
A jumbo jet airliner that had just taken off in murky weather and a smaller DC-9 overtaking it after missing a landing approach came very close to colliding Thursday over the Spokane, Wash., airport.

According to Federal officials, the pilot of the DC-9, a Hughes Aircraft Co. Northwest Airlines DC-10 just in time and made a sharp turn to avoid hitting it. There were unofficial reports that he later estimated the distance of the miss at 20 feet.

The two planes carried a total of 181 passengers and crew members. Visibility was restricted at the time of the incident by a 400-foot cloud ceiling and patches of light snow and fog.

Other questions were: Was there some reason that the controllers could not immediately realize that there was a hazard? What was the significance of a puzzling 80-second gap in the communications between the DC-9 and the Spokane tower?

Safety specialists said that the circumstances leading up to the near-collision did not appear abnormal. Missed approaches occur frequently, they said, and controllers are often required to change planes' headings to insure safe separation.

The incident occurred just one day after the National Transportation Safety Board issued a warning to the F.A.A. noting that controller errors had been "critical causal factors" in four particularly hazardous near-collisions since November.

The Safety Board said "controllers and F.A.A. management must recognize that sophisticated electronic equipment is no substitute for constant vigilance, sound judgment and proven control techniques." It recommended a "comprehensive study of the human failure aspects of air-traffic control system errors."

The safety board dispatched investigators to take charge of the overall inquiry into the Spokane incident.

The near-collision occurred shortly after 7:30 A.M. Pacific time. The DC-10, bound for Seattle, had taken off shortly before from runway 21, headed 210 degrees to the southwest. When it started its takeoff roll, the DC-9 was evidently five miles out, making an instrument approach to the same runway.

Soon afterward, the DC-9, inbound from Calgary, Alberta, radioed that it was too high and would execute a missed approach. In other words, the plane would fly over the field, circle and try again.

The collision was averted when the DC-9 pilot, seeing the DC-10's tail suddenly appear through the overcast sky, banked sharply to the right. There was one report that his bank angle exceeded 90 degrees, the plane having been caught in turbulent air flow from the wings of the jumbo jet.

The pilot told the Spokane tower that it had been a close call, and he filed an official report when he reached his next stop, Las Vegas. The plane's final destination was Los Angeles.

Market Chiefs Honor A Unification Pioneer
Special to The New York Times
LUXEMBOURG, April 2—Jean Monnet, the Frenchman whose ideas and persistence earned him the title of "Mr. Europe" when he helped create the Common Market in the 1950's, was rewarded today by being made an Honorary Citizen of Europe.

The honor was bestowed by the heads of the nine Common Market governments at their meeting here. The leaders had hoped to award Mr. Monnet the first of the common European passports they intend to create, but they had not agreed on details for issuing the passports.

They did agree on saluting the 88-year-old Mr. Monnet, for "boldness and breath of vision" of his plan for European unity.

Kissinger Said to Rule Out A Visit to South Africa
WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has decided against visiting South Africa during his tour of black Africa later this month, United States officials said today.

The officials said the trip, scheduled to begin April 23 or 24, would take in eight countries—Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal.

Mr. Kissinger's intention is to begin the trip in Kenya and to return there at the end so that he can address the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which begins May 3.

The exact dates of the visit to each country are still being discussed, the officials said.

Laura Gurdus Bride in Israel
Laura Hope Gurdus, a solo ballerina with the Israel Classical Ballet Company, and Alan Steven Dolid, principal oboist of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, were married Thursday in Tel Aviv.

Te bride, who attended the School of American Ballet, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gurdus of Brooksville, Fla., where her father is president of Mig Associates, consulting engineers.

Mr. Dolid, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dolid of Cranford, N. J., studied at the Juilliard School with Harold Gombere, solo oboist of the New York Philharmonic. The bridegroom's father is regional buyer for Food Fair Stores and his mother, Judith Dolid, is administrative assistant for the campaign of the United Way of Union County, N. J.

Thailand Official Is Shot While Out Campaigning
BANGKOK, Thailand, April 2 (AP)—Panja Kasethong, Deputy Education Minister and a candidate in Sunday's national elections, was shot and critically wounded last evening, the Education Ministry announced.

It said that he was shot three times by unknown gunmen while campaigning in his native province of Petchabun, 200 miles north of Bangkok.

The Interior Ministry reported that a political worker was shot and killed during a campaign rally in Rayong province, 100 miles southeast of Bangkok.

McGovern Says That Saigon Is Freeing Two-Americans
WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters)—The South Vietnamese Government is releasing two Americans who were detained when United States personnel were evacuated from Saigon early last year, Senator George McGovern said today.

The South Dakota Democrat said that the Vietnam mission in Paris had informed him by cable that James Klassen, a missionary, and Joseph Erickman, who was otherwise unidentified, would be released.



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Why 1976 Is Beginning To Look Like \$19.76

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Billie Jean King plans to buy herself a miniature Liberty Bell. Governor Carey is in the market for some appropriate Steuben glass.

any kind. The last thing I want to do is a play to commemorate the Bicentennial. In fact I'm determined to do just the opposite."

The historian Barbara Tuchman says she doesn't think she needs any tangible commercial memento. S. J. Perelman, the humorist, says he's already "knee deep in schlock." Joseph Papp, the producer, says he's "turned off by the whole damn thing."

While Governor Carey plans to acquire some appropriate Steuben glass, New Jersey's Governor Byrne doesn't indicate any plans to obtain a personal memento, nor does Gov. Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut, according to their spokesmen.

It's the Bicentennial, of course, which sometimes seems an observance whose sole unifying theme is less a celebration of national origins than a self-obliteration of original notions.

As for Representative Bella Abzug of New York she said: "I've already worn an Uncle Sam hat for a July 4 TV commercial. I've done my own 'Bicentennial Minute.' I've written a foreword to a Bicentennial book. As for mementos, who has time to shop?"

And so amid an outpouring of commemorative medals and coin sets, tricolored pins, pens and neckwear, plates, dishes, ashtrays, cups and utensils emblazoned with assorted insignia, to say nothing of countless other items—many of debatable taste—Americans are confronted in 1976 not with vital queries about the future of the Republic, but mainly with the simple question: to buy or not to buy.

Replied With Laughter

The peripatetic Mr. Perelman apparently has had too much time to shop. "Certainly not," he said when he had finished responding with laughter to the question of whether he planned to buy himself any sort of souvenir of the Bicentennial. "I wouldn't dream of it, because I'm knee-deep in schlock right now," he said.

But all-Americans like Billie Jean King of the New York Mets have other plans. A spokesman says Mrs. King plans to get for herself one of the Liberty Bell reproductions she has already bought as gifts for the Russian tennis players who participated last month in the Team America-Team U.S.S.R. World Team Tennis All-Star Match.

"What it boils down to is that I'm bothered by the fact that what we get is red, white and blue and stupid slogans, all of which simply buries the true significance of what happened 200 years ago."

And Tom Seaver and his wife, Nancy, have plans to add a commemorative touch to the new home they will be moving into—a barn in Greenwich, Conn.—that they are rebuilding with Colonial flourishes.

But to look to the historians is to discover that even one of the most eminent of their number admits to being "in a way, a party to the crime."

"It's an actual barn," Mrs. Seaver said, "with concrete stalls and stone pillars in the stable area. And one thing we're trying to add to it with a Bicentennial touch is an antique weathervane for the roof. In fact, while Tom is flying north with the team next week, I intend to stop off in Colonial Williamsburg and look for one there."

Miss Tuchman said she hadn't thought of getting herself any memento of the Bicentennial.

Another prominent New Yorker, John V. Lindsay, former Mayor, lawyer, movie actor and novelist ("The Edge," published by W. W. Norton), said his sole remembrance was an essay, entitled "The Great American Drift," written for "The American Experiment: Perspectives on 200 Years," a collection of essays published by Houghton Mifflin.

"I don't think one needs a tangible commercial memento or medal," she said. "Most of it is junk." The true memorial, she suggested, is in what is being written and actually done—in the form of events—to mark the occasion.

In it he wrote: "We must understand that flags in our lapels, or parades, or fireworks are no substitute for the real patriotism that has to do with defining the values we want to stand for as a people, and then doing all we can to be true to those values."

But one event that no one will see is a national anniversary-oriented production by Mr. Papp, who heads the New York Shakespeare Festival.

Mr. Papp, who isn't getting himself any kind of souvenir, said: "I guess like a lot of people I've been turned off by the lack of content in the whole celebration. I really don't know how to celebrate it. I certainly will not do a play of

Some Color Available

With the relaxation of insistence on white on the part of many tennis clubs, color is available in tennis clothes, but it is generally restricted to warm-up jackets or fairly discreet trappings.

The big news of the season is the reappearance of cotton. Mr. Lauren concentrates on poplin and knits; Mr. Klein emphasizes broadcloth, sweatshirt fabric and T-shirt fabric.

Even Bonnie August, who designs for Daks, which has worked such marvels with stretch nylon, insists on cotton for her tennis clothes. All her tops are cotton. Her leotards, which are worn with a tiny skirt over them, like dancers' practice clothes, have some polyester added, plus Lycra, a stretch yarn, to make them cling.

Synthetics pretty well dominated tennis clothes since the late 1960's, their easy-care qualities overshadowing their lack of absorbency. But serious players, tired finally of the trickle of sweat down their backs, have been searching for cotton.

Designers, agreeing that a touch of an iron may be necessary occasionally, point out that cotton can also be put in a washing machine. And women, they feel, will be willing to make a slightly greater effort in return for comfort on the courts.

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Thursday
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Borrowers Program for Older Adults. Speakers will cover topics such as shopping on a fixed income, and nutrition. Older Adults Center, 120 East 184th Street, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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Meal ideas for working women with fresh food alternatives to

Washington-based organization, in cooperation with many anti-hunger, poverty and consumer activist groups, is sponsoring the second annual Food Day observance, to be held nationally next Thursday.

Planned for this day is a special menu, devised by a Boston nutritionist, Arlene Gorelick, consisting of a breakfast of wheat and apple pancakes, a lunch of an open-faced melted cheese sandwich with tomato slices and bean sprouts, and a dinner of eggplant and chickpea stew with brown rice, spinach salad, steamed broccoli

and fruit salad. The menu was planned to be high in nutrition and low in cost, high in protein and low in fat.

A number of local events will be held in the days ahead, with the high spot being a low-cost meal sold in Bryant Park, along with entertainment and booths of participating organizations where literature and information will be given out. Several schools and colleges will hold nutrition classes for students as well as the community. The following calendar lists some of the events.

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In addition, many schools and colleges will hold nutritional consciousness-raising and educational sessions for their own students and the local communities.



Spare tennis dress by Anne Klein for Penfold, \$28, at Saks Fifth Avenue in mid-April.



Fashion Lesson: On the Court, Take It Easy

By BERNADINE MORRIS

Tennis players are coming out of their shells. The outdoor season is beginning. April 10, New York City's 527 municipal courts will be in use. Last year, 50,000 people paid \$25 for permits enabling them to play on November 1. This year, the permits cost \$27.50, close to the cost of an hour's play at some private facilities.

Local players are part of a nationwide boom of 21,497,000 people over the age of 16 who played the game last year, according to a survey in Sports Illustrated magazine. They bought \$100,000,000 worth of tennis gear, \$230,000,000 for other equipment, \$200,000,000 for clothes, according to retail estimates.

They minimize the clothes—a 68 percent increase in the number of players in one year. The United States Tennis Association listed reasons for the boom: the desire for physical fitness, the growth of indoor centers and the availability of attractive fashions as among causes of the tennis boom.

For Playing
While every tennis player has to at least have sneakers, not every woman in a tennis dress has to get on the courts. The passing of the miniskirt caused a lot of women to their supermarket tours or to sip their drinks at the country club last summer in white dresses with crossed racquets and similar symbols on the chest.

There are still plenty of frilly little eyelet-embroidered dresses around, ostensibly tennis players. But the trend among those who actually get up and run around after a ball, as opposed to those who lounge out, is to strict functionalism. It's similar to the early days of the ski when in this country when you could tell

the ski bunnies by the fanciness of their clothes.

The serious tennis players are eschewing gawgaws and gimmicks.

In fact, many of the women players are passing up those little white tennis dresses for shorts.

They're abetted by the well-known designer names who have been attracted to tennis fashions because they play the game themselves or because it obviously represents a lucrative field of endeavor.

Among them is Ralph Lauren, who would probably like to see everybody in white flannel but has instead settled for doing his collection in cotton. Mr. Lauren recalls the days when tennis was a class sport, not a mass one, and would like to bring back the glamour.

Calvin Klein's favorite outfit for the woman who really plays is a pair of shorts with either a polo shirt or a T-shirt.

"People should not look dressed up or 'de-

signed' on the courts," he says. "That applies to clothes in general, but it is particularly applicable to tennis clothes."

Both designers do the bulk of their collections in classic white with an occasional accent of green or navy.

Peter Wrigley and Chuck Howard, who design the Anne Klein tennis clothes for Penfold, have taken a different tack.

They use pale watercolor tints—just a tint of green, yellow or peach—to cast a glow upon the skin, without providing too much distraction on the court.

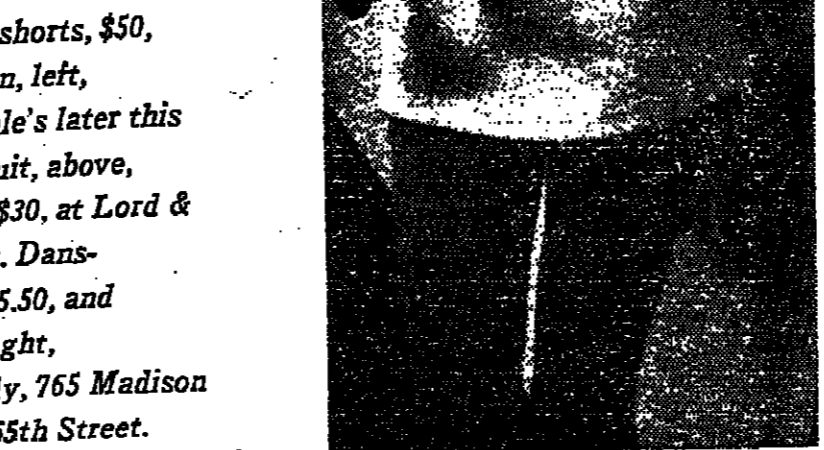
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T-shirt, \$20; voile shirt, \$34, and shorts, \$50, by Calvin Klein, left, at Bloomingdale's later this month. Jumpsuit, above, by Loomtogs, \$30, at Lord & Taylor in May. Danskin leotard, \$15.50, and skirt, \$17.50, right, by Tennis Lady, 765 Madison Avenue, near 65th Street.

The New York Times/William E. Sauro

Events on Food Day Theme

By MIMI SHERATON

"Political scientists should turn their attention to food issues, because they give us a clear-cut example of our Government's failure to live up to its responsibility to the public," said Dr. Michael F. Jacobson, the microbiologist who is co-director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest.

To dramatize those failures, and to make the public aware of ways in which food influences daily life not only nutritionally, but also economically and politically, Dr. Jacobson's

Washington-based organization, in cooperation with many anti-hunger, poverty and consumer activist groups, is sponsoring the second annual Food Day observance, to be held nationally next Thursday.

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and fruit salad. The menu was planned to be high in nutrition and low in cost, high in protein and low in fat.

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Jury Rules Kapp Not Entitled to Damages

By LEONARD KOPPELT

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2

The National Football League scored a major legal and financial victory today when a Federal District Court jury found that Joe Kapp was not entitled to any damages in his antitrust suit against the league. He had asked for between \$8,250,000 and \$11,788,000, which, if tripled under an antitrust finding, could have come to \$24,861,000.

The six-year jury took about five hours to decide that those features of the standard player contract previously declared illegal by Judge William T. Sweigert had no direct impact on Kapp in this particular case.

Judge Sweigert's summary judgment of December, 1974 remains on the books. It says that the draft of college players and the Rozelle rule, under which a team signing a free agent compensates his former team, are illegal, and that various other provisions of the football regulations are illegal to the extent that they are used to enforce the first two.

But Kapp's attorneys, Charles Hanger and John Munter, were not able to show that either of those provisions damaged Kapp specifically, nor could they convince the jury that Kapp was forced out of football in 1971 simply because he refused to sign the standard player contract.

"I imagine we'll appeal," said Hanger. The implications of the case were limited in their legal aspects, but were important psychologically.

"I'm gratified that the financial consequences this could have triggered have been avoided," said Commissioner Pete Rozelle in New York, "and I see this as a possible turning point toward settling our problems with the players in collective bargaining rather than in lawsuits.

"I'm also very sorry for Joe Kapp, who relied too much on his agent, John Elliot Cook."

It was Cook, a 77-year-old San Francisco attorney, who negotiated Kapp's last two playing agreements, \$300,000

for three years with the Minnesota Vikings in 1967, and \$800,000 for three years with the Boston (now New England) Patriots in 1970. Kapp followed his advice in refusing to sign the standard player contract with the Patriots after playing the 1970 season without one.

"What this decision shows," said Paul Tagliabue, one of the defense attorneys, "is that you still have to prove specific damage from a provision even if it is called illegal."

"And you can't rely on technicalities to try to collect millions," added Joseph Altoto, former mayor of San Francisco and another member of the defense team.

"This is a gratifying experience, I feel justice was served," declared Billy Sullivan, president and principal owner of the Patriots, who stood to lose most by an unfavorable verdict.

Kapp accepted the decision calmly and tried to smile. "I'm disappointed, of course," he said, "and I hope it doesn't hurt the other players over all."

He shook hands with Cook

and told him, "You are my man still."

"It's funny," said Cook. "They can kick a man out of the game and he told they are right."

During the 1969 season, when Kapp was 31 years old, he quarterbacked the Vikings into the Super Bowl, where they lost to the Kansas City Chiefs. That was the final year of his agreement with the Vikings. Unable to come to terms on a new contract, Kapp was free to deal with any team, subject to the Rozelle rule.

The only one that showed interest was Boston, after the 1970 season had begun. Sullivan flew to San Francisco and concluded the \$600,000 agreement with Cook, which was drawn up in the form of a memo.

Sullivan contended that he assumed these terms would be incorporated into a standard player contract, and it wasn't until the following May that Kapp made clear he would not sign one.

When Kapp reported to training camp in July, 1971, he was told that he would

have to sign the standard contract or leave. He stood by Cook's instructions and left, and never played football again. He was 32 years old at that time, and eventually he sued.

His damage claim was based on all the money he had not been paid (\$446,000 of the \$600,000 pact), at his possible future earnings, his possible outside earnings and a multiplier based on what all his salaries might have been in a "free market" outside of the monopolistic conditions maintained by the N.F.L. rules.

The defense contended that Kapp at first intended to sign the standard form, as he had in the past, but after a disastrous 1970 season, decided to leave football and to make his fortune, on Cook's advice, by suing on the contract issue.

Kapp insisted that he wanted to continue playing and would have, but that he was being forced to sign an illegal document (according to Cook) as the price of his continued participation.

The jury, judging from its request to have Judge Sweigert reread the portion of his instructions dealing with contract law, leaned toward the defense view, although none of the jurors was willing to comment after the trial ended.

There were four parts to the legal action. The antitrust question was whether or not Kapp was damaged specifically by one of the antitrust violations. The contract question was whether or not the Patriots had breached their valid agreement with Kapp.

The "interference" question was whether the other members of the N.F.L., by insisting on their rule that everyone sign a standard contract, wrongfully interfered with Kapp's business relationship with the Patriots.

The fourth action was a countersuit by the Patriots, charging that Kapp and Cook "deceitfully" led the Patriots to believe he would sign the standard form, and that he not doing so.

The jury found no merit in any of these contentions.

Spurrier, Hadl, Dickey Traded Seaver Orioles Get Jackson

LIAM N. WALLACE
Football's embargo on was lifted after five yesterday and bodies around the National League. Two important transactions occurred the first while importance was a about third deal that come off.

San Francisco 49ers in hunting broadly for that they would acquire an allegedly unhappy player from the New Patriots. But that happened and Chuck, the Patriot coach, admitted of the trade had to be made.

while, the 49ers sent Spurrier, who had been No. 1 or No. 2 quarterback healthy for the 2d seasons, to the Bay Buccaneers. Dickey, growing old Houston bench while storied ran the Oilers, was traded to the Packers, who paid \$1 million.

John Hadl, who had No. 1 quarterback, traded Ken Ellis, a all-pro cornerback, an undisclosed draft

er, who had won the 1st trophy at the University of Florida in 1966, to go to Tampa Bay for the 49ers, at the have for the team's important position only need, soon to be 27, the enigmatic Tom

Spurrier the Buc gave up Bruce Ellington, and Willie McWhorter, who were in the expansion draft Tuesday, plus undisclosed choices in the draft of college

ve Anderson

Frank Robinson Isn't Groping Now

UCSON, Ariz.—In his second time around as the lack manager in the major leagues, Frank Robinson is to be more in command of the Cleveland Indians himself.

Frank Robinson was groping and wondering and doubting himself until the middle of August when he chewed out his players in a clubhouse meeting. After that the Indians won 27 of their final 39 games and almost overtook the New York Yankees for third place in the American League East with a 79-80 record, the most victories by the Indians since 1965 season. The Indians haven't won a pennant since they haven't won the World Series since 1948. Their 100th anniversary is what Frank Robinson is working to do.

Walt Patulski, the defensive end who had been the first player taken in the 1972 draft, was traded by the Buffalo Bills to the St. Louis Cardinals for a mere second-round draft choice. The Bills, going to a three-linemen, four-linebacker defense, deemed Patulski expendable ever after they had another end, Pat Toomey, taken in the expansion draft.

Houston picked up the rights to sign Duane Thomas, the running back who wants to conform. The Oilers gave the Washington Redskins in exchange only the rights to sign a linebacker named Steve Manstedt, who played in the World Football League.

The Jets traded Steve Reese, a reserve linebacker, to Tampa Bay for an eighth-round draft choice. The Cincinnati Bengals sent Charlie Joiner, a wide receiver of some note, to the San Diego Chargers for Coy Bacon, a defensive end who started his pro career in the Continental League 11 years ago.

The departure of Hadl indicated that the Green Bay coach, Bart Starr, wanted a different, younger quarterback. Hadl played only 21 games for the Packers but

he cost them dearly to acquire and to dismiss. After a slow start in the 1974 season, Dan Devine, then coach, panicked and gave the Los Angeles Rams five draft choices, including two firsts for Hadl.

Green Bay will not have a first or a second in next Thursday's draft as part of the debt for a quarterback it no longer owns.

Another one-time No. 1 quarterback, Bobby Douglass, also was traded. Douglass, who was in Chicago, went last year from the Bears to San Diego and yesterday he moved on to New Orleans.

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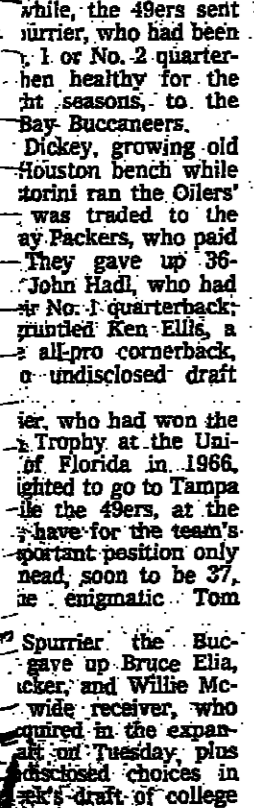
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Steve Spurrier of San Francisco Going to Tampa Bay



John Hadl of Green Bay Going to Houston

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Seaver Gets New Met Offer

By JOSEPH DURSO

Special to The New York Times

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 2

The New York Mets said today that they would like to sign Tom Seaver to a contract relating his pay to his performance over the next few years, but they warned meanwhile that "you can't be throwing these millions around for a few players."

The team's deadlock with its star pitcher was reviewed and deplored by M. Donald Grant, chairman of the board of directors, while the Mets were beating the Pittsburgh Pirates for the second straight day. They produced the 2-1 victory with dramatic flair: home runs in the ninth inning by Bruce Boisclair and Ron Hodges, giving them a two-game winning streak after an eight-game losing streak.

No Talk of Trade

Grant, meanwhile, flew over from his winter home in Hobe Sound with Lorinda de Roulet, owner of the Mets, and they watched their team in action. But Grant said he had not come to negotiate with Seaver, who has asked for a three-year contract for \$25,000 and who has been fortified by two recent Federal court decisions that threaten to make all 600 major league players free agents.

"I don't know how it will happen, but people will come to their senses," Grant said during a long interview, referring to the ballplayers and their new legal status. "This is a whole new era in relationships between players and teams, and I hope it's not a lasting thing. What's going on now cannot be afforded very long."

"I don't want to talk about trading Tom Seaver. I hope he's always a Met. You cannot ignore the man's record. You also cannot ignore the fact that there were other

Knicks Defeat Bulls, 110 to 95

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—The Chicago Bulls lost their coin flip with the Atlanta Hawks for the first choice in the National Basketball Association draft this afternoon, and then celebrated by dropping their 55th game of the season to the New York Knicks, 110-95, tonight.

The loss was the eighth in a row for the Bulls, one short of the club record. The game was close throughout. The Bulls led 12 times, but the Knicks took command in the second quarter. Spencer Haywood led a balanced Knick attack with 19 points. Earl Monroe and Butch Beard each scored 16.

Messersmith Says Owners Kept Offers Low

By GERALD ESKENAZI

Special to The New York Times

HERB OSMOND, negotiated a four-year, no-cut deal with the Yankees that was to pay Messersmith about a quarter of a million dollars a year.

Then, Messersmith charged, the Yankees changed the wording in preparing the formal contract.

Osmond supposedly had a memo of understanding with the Yankees' president, Gabe Paul, and George M. Steinbrenner 3d, the owner, that would guarantee Messersmith his million-dollar deal even if he were traded or disabled, and his estate would get the money if he died. When the contract was written, though, there was no provision to make good the terms in the event of injury or death, only if he were traded.

"I had my number set, I was all pumped up to go to the Yankee camp," said Messersmith.

"Why had he wanted to play for the Yankees in the first place?"

"They made the best offer."

"As simple as that?"

"As simple as that." In the last 50 years, only one major league baseball player was idle for a year over a money dispute.

Frank Robinson Isn't Groping Now

UCSON, Ariz.—In his second time around as the lack manager in the major leagues, Frank Robinson is to be more in command of the Cleveland Indians himself.

Frank Robinson was groping and wondering and doubting himself until the middle of August when he chewed out his players in a clubhouse meeting. After that the Indians won 27 of their final 39 games and almost overtook the New York Yankees for third place in the American League East with a 79-80 record, the most victories by the Indians since 1965 season. The Indians haven't won a pennant since they haven't won the World Series since 1948. Their 100th anniversary is what Frank Robinson is working to do.

By the end of last season, there was evidence that he was succeeding. On the final day the Indians were in a when Darrell Johnson, the Red Sox manager, said Frank Robinson is the dugout.

"I just want to tell you," Johnson said, "that for the two-thirds of the season, you were the best manager in a league."

Frank Robinson appreciated that. And this season he hopes that the Indians challenge the Red Sox for the division title.

"We've got more of a balanced ball club now," he says. "More speed, more defense, more power, overall pitching."

The Perry and Ellis Trades

Since his takeover, the Indians have traded two established pitchers, Gaylord Perry and Jim Perry, and Johnny

the catcher. "I thought Gaylord was infecting the young pitchers with his bad attitude," Robinson said. "He was all for himself. He never helped the young pitchers. He never shared on his knowledge to them. I don't think he wanted to help me. Those were the reasons we traded him last June for three pitchers. If we had waited until the end of the season to trade him, we would not have had to trade him. I didn't have trouble with his pitch for him. I didn't have trouble with his pitch for him, except when I put him in the bull pen early in the season. When we traded him, we thought he was selfish. And the A's released him before the season ended. Ellis was just bad for the ball club, a very selfish player. He wasn't always honest with me when I asked what a certain pitch had been. He thought he had the pitcher instead of telling me straight. And he always had-mouthed me and the coaching staff."

Gaylord Perry was traded to the Rangers for Jim

had 36 home runs and 104 runs batted in. Holtzman, 31, had an 18-14 won-lost record last year with 3.14 earned run average. He struck out 122 and walked 108.

Baylor, 26, had a .282 average, 25 homers and 76 R.B.I.'s in 1975, but was inconsistent at bat. He is considered an excellent outfielder.

Reggie Jackson

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Torrez, a 6-foot-5-inch, 220-pound right-hander acquired from the Montreal Expos in the winter of 1974, became a 20-game winner for the first time in his five-year career last season when he compiled a 20-9 record with a 3.06 E.R.A. He ranked second in the Orioles' rotation to Jim Palmer.

Jackson is one of the game's leading sluggers. He was the leading light when the A's won three consecutive world championships. In 1969 he belted 47 home runs and drove in 118 runs. In the A's championship year of 1973 he was the American League's most valuable player and led the league with 32 homers and 117 R.M.I.'s.

New Track Names Aide

Special to The New York Times

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., April 2—Philip J. Dunn has been appointed director of administration at Meadowlands Race Track by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. The track is scheduled to open in the Hackensack Meadowslands next fall.

Dunn had been manager of marketing services for The Fasig-Tipton Company.

About the Mets . . .

Cutdown time approaches and the Mets sent two players to their minor league camp for reassignment: Randy Tate, a pitcher, and Billy Baldwin, an outfielder who arrived from Detroit as part of the deal for Rusty Staub. The Mets now have 28 players, three over the limit. . . . In a "B" game in the morning, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Mets' irregulars, 5-1. The Mets allowed the Cardinals to use a strange tactic in view of the shortened schedule caused by the late opening of the camps this year: Reggie Smith and Ron Fairly were allowed to go to bat in every inning. Smith got two hits in eight times up, plus one walk; Fairly went 2 for 3, then left the game after he had been struck by a pitched ball. . . . Doc Medich, the pitching medical student, said a few days ago that, "I don't think anybody will be able to pitch nine innings by opening day." Then he nearly upset his own prognosis by pitching eight against the Mets. His teammate, Jerry Reuss, reported that he would be "ready" to go nine before the teams leave Florida next week.

Andy Messersmith, accompanied by Herb Osmond, his agent, after arriving at baseball commissioner's office.

Derby Hopefuls Prance Into Spotlight Today

By MICHAEL STRAUSS
 A horse working out at Belmont Park's training track yesterday morning stumbled and threw his exercise boy in front of Elmdorf's Play the Red. The Elmdorf colt was engaging in a gallop in preparation for this afternoon's \$50,000 Gotham Mile at Aqueduct. It seemed, for a moment, as if the 3-year-old son of Crimson Satan might go down.

"But the colt was right on the ball," said his trainer, Johnny Campo, between races at Aqueduct. "He moved around the staggering horse and fallen rider as if he was used to seeing such a situation every day. That colt sure is maturing."

Play the Red will have the opportunity today to demonstrate how much progress he has made when he takes on the unbeaten Zen, among nine others, in the 24th running of the Gotham. The contest should help determine which of the contestants should continue on the Kentucky Derby trail.

Aqueduct's oddsmaker showed he felt the Elmdorf performer might prove a contender when he established Play the Red as the 5-to-1 co-second choice with Entremont Farm's Cojak.

Zen Strong Choice
 Zen, owned by the Bancroft brothers—Tom and Bill—is the 1-2 favorite and has mighty credentials. This son of Damascus, however, has not raced more than six furlongs in triumphing twice last year and twice this season.

Frank Whiteley and his son, Dave, who train Zen, know

their colt has to be tried at longer distances before he can be considered a top threat for such a prestigious race as the Derby.

Play the Red has won three times in 10 career starts. His first victory came last November and one month later he won easily on a muddy Aqueduct track.

Then, after three races without a triumph, Play the Red stormed back two weeks ago to score by two lengths in a one-mile allowance contest while carrying 112 pounds. Today, he'll tote 114.

"This young fellow is still to be heard from, I think," said Campo. "Until recently, he was just a big kid out there, goofing around. He seemed mostly interested in being on the track with other horses."

"For a while, he would lag once a horse got in front of him. But he's changed. In his last win, he came off the pace to finish first. And this morning, he showed he was beginning to know his way around by keeping clear of that downed rider."

bred colt, owned by Bertram A. Firestone, was juvenile champion of 1975. He will be going for his eighth consecutive victory in the 1 1/2-mile event, Florida's richest horse race and final tuneup for the Kentucky Derby.

Braulio Baeza will fly in from New York to ride Honest Pleasure in quest of the winner's purse of \$92,040. The colt, a 3-year-old son of What A Pleasure, has earned \$463,000 in winning eight of his 10 races. Proud Birdie, winner of three Florida stakes this winter, was installed the pre-race second choice. Honest Pleasure beat Proud Birdie by 16 lengths in capturing the \$100,000 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah Feb. 28. Honest Pleasure won that race by 11 lengths his last start, in track-record time.

At Finger Lakes...
 A veterinarian and six trainers have been suspended from the track for allegedly using an illegal drug on horses. The track's stewards suspended Kenneth Winn, a veterinarian, and five trainers for 90 days and suspended three trainers for 30 days. Three other trainers were suspended for 30 days earlier. A spokesman said the stewards suspended Winn for "having admittedly medicated horses, which resulted in their disqualifications." His suspension lasts until May 29.

The three trainers suspended were Wesley L. Czadzek, Burton Beckwith and Kenneth Garofano. All were suspended through April 27 and denied privileges of the grounds. The stewards banned the trainers after the drug testing laboratory at the

New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University "reported a positive urine analysis showing furosemide [Lasix]."

Chris Evert Wins From Miss Wade

By TONY KORNHEISER
 Special to The New York Times
 PHILADELPHIA, April 2—The match ended on a double-fault, and in a strange way Virginia Wade seemed almost relieved that it was finally over, even if she had to be the loser. As her second serve kicked off the net tape and bounced out of bounds, she allowed herself a melancholy smile, then jogged to the net to shake Chris Evert's hand. The scores were, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2, and Miss Wade was tired, ever so tired.

She had seen her chances of winning tonight's semifinal match in the Virginia Slims tournament at the Palestra slip away, and she felt an aching in her legs. She had extended Miss Evert to the limit, playing a third set that was as close a 6-2 set as anyone had ever had. And ultimately, she had been beaten by the limitations of her own body as much as she had been beaten by her opponent.

Miss Evert had played her way into tomorrow's final against Evonne Goolagong, who had beaten Sue Barker, 6-1, 6-3, to extend her circuit record to 14 consecutive matches without losing a set.

But Miss Wade had played her way into the crowd's hearts.

"I had to work so incredibly hard," Miss Wade said. "I felt I lost control of my shots late in the match because I got so tired. I felt it in my legs."

In that last set, she started hitting shots back slower, taking some pace off the ball, and she said, "I just didn't have the physical concentration to go get them."

The crowd of 7,320 had aligned itself with Miss Wade in the middle of the final set after cheering equally for her and Miss Evert through the first two sets. When it was over their standing ovation was one of conciliatory appreciation.

The first set had been even. Miss Evert was serving for the set at 5-4, but as has been her habit of late, she could not put the ball point across. Miss Wade broke her service in the 10th game, and went on to a 5-0 blitz in the best-of-nine tiebreaker.

"I still felt confident I could win the match," Miss Evert said. "I still felt eager."

Eager she was, too, in the second set, winning the last four games for a 6-3 triumph to even the match.

Seaver Gets New Met Offer

Continued From Page 17
 men on the team who helped him get that record. You also cannot ignore the fact that you cannot give one player the Empire State Building and another a one-story building."

He said that the Mets were offering Seaver "more money to pitch than any pitcher in the history of baseball." He conceded, though, that the contract would need to be cleared legally because it was based on "incentive" contracts, and "incentive" contracts are not allowed under the baseball rules.

Seaver, who was resting a strained calf muscle in his right leg, was told later about his boss's report on the situation and replied:

"I'm much better off not signing the contract they have offered me. I'd be better off just playing for what I got last year—\$170,000. And I love them that for me to ignore the performance as it exists, would be absurd."

"I'm certainly not asking for millions. My position has not changed, though. And, to this day, I've had no response to my revised offer of last Monday—nothing. I don't understand why it would take so long to respond."

Grant acknowledged that he had been piqued by Seaver's suggestion that he might play out his option and then sell himself in the open market. He emphasized that he wanted "happiness" with his players despite their new economic freedom, and even invoked the memory of Casey Stengel, who died last September at the age of 85.

"It's our legal right to have people play for us who are happy," he said. "The day you catch me in the grandstand rooting for people who are my enemies, I'll be with Casey Stengel. I hope people who come under my wing do not dislike me. But baseball is the only game where you can go to the stadium with seven kids and buy a cheap ticket. So much

Aqueduct Race Charts

© 1976, by Tribune Publications, Inc. (The Daily Racing Form)
 Friday, April 2, 7:50 day. Weather cloudy, track muddy.

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Notes on People

2 Professors to Get Medals at Columbia

Columbia University and its law school are in the midst of awarding some of their most distinguished honors. Today Milton Handler and Richard R. B. Powell, two law alumni and emeritus professors who between them taught for 83 years, will receive the Medal of Excellence at the law school's alumni luncheon at Low Memorial Library. The luncheon is part of this year's Columbia Law Symposium, with such participants as Telford Taylor, who will moderate a panel on "The Crisis in Intelligence Gathering"; Daniel Coburn, the court-appointed guardian of Karen Ann Quinlan, and City Comptroller Harrison Goldin. Professor Handler, an anti-trust specialist, retired in 1972 after teaching 45 years—the longest of any professor in the school's 118-year history. Professor Powell, an authority on property law, taught for 38 years. The university's \$4,000 Bancroft Prizes for literature on American history and international relations were awarded at a dinner Thursday to two Yale University professors, David Brion Davis, the historian, won with "The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823" and R. W. B. Lewis, the American literature scholar, was chosen for "Edith Wharton: A Biography."

In a brief stopover at Kennedy Airport, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden was welcomed yesterday on his arrival for a month's American visit by Angier Biddle Duke, the city's middle chief. The 29-year-old King was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sven Andersson and 18 other official and business figures. The party flew to Newport News, Va., to be driven to Williamsburg as the first of more than a dozen cities they will visit, including New York. The King left Stockholm amid reports that his fiancée, Silke, would join him in Colorado for a sipping vacation.

Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday he had decided to save for his memoirs the transcript of the plea-bargaining sessions between his lawyers and Federal prosecutors after the former Vice President pleaded no contest to a single count of income tax evasion in 1973. Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman, before whom Mr. Agnew pleaded, has said that, although Government prosecutors were willing, the transcript could be released only by agreement of both parties. Mr. Agnew said the transcripts contain no unknown information and that release now would serve "no useful purpose."

At Lompoc, Calif., Dwight Chapin left prison on parole yesterday after serving seven months and 22 days for perjury before the Watergate grand jury. The former appointments secretary to Richard M. Nixon had been sentenced to 30 months—reduced on appeal to 18—for denying responsibility in connection with campaign "dirty tricks" carried out by Donald Segretti. Mr. Chapin, aged 36, left prison by a back door, avoiding the press, and was expected to join his wife and children in Chicago.

"It's new—don't start it for less than \$100!" urged Martin Abzug, covered with "Bella" buttons, as he delivered a shopping bag containing one of his wife's hats (beige felt with a feather cockade) to the Morris K. Udall campaign headquarters here for a silent auction Thursday night in New Rochelle. Although five of Representative Abzug's frequently donated hats brought \$300 at Channel 13's recent auction, guests at the New Rochelle benefit bid this one up to only \$40 while raising \$2,000 for the Udall campaign.

Mr. Abzug, a broker and writer and always one of his wife's busiest campaign workers, went along and made movies when she and other Congresswomen went to China in December. The result is "Ms. Abzug Goes to China," a one-hour movie that has been professionally edited and will be shown for the first time tomorrow night at a party for Representative Abzug's Senate campaign. Although Mrs. Abzug is a Udall supporter, campaign workers for the Arizona Representative could be described as underjoyed that she has scheduled her Sunday event to overlap with the major Udall benefit at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Edward Heath, the former British Conservative Prime Minister, is in the city this weekend, mainly in his role as yachtman-author of a new book, "Sailing: A Course of My Life." Mr. Heath and the crew of his yacht, Morning Cloud, won Britain's Admiral Cup race in 1971 and the Sydney-to-Hobart race off Australia in 1969. Morning Cloud was later destroyed in a storm. Yesterday Mr. Heath held a news conference, taped an interview for the "Today" television show and spent 30 minutes at Abercrombie & Fitch autographing copies of the book, published here by Stein & Day. Mr. Heath, an accomplished musician, also plans to attend the Metropolitan Opera.

Art: Betty Parsons 30th Year

By JOHN RUSSELL

When Betty Parsons first opened her gallery in New York, the year was 1946, the serious audience for new art would fit around a large boardroom table and the new art itself was still unproven. Today, just 30 years later, she and her gallery are still very much with us and both the art and its audience have ballooned all over the town. But her pleasure in a new show by a new artist is as contagious as ever. She has never jolled back on her past reputation—indeed, few people have ever lapsed less in any sense—but on this 30th anniversary a small retrospective of her first 10 years in business.

Characteristically, she does not keep to the famous names, though the famous names are there in abundance. Her feeling are as tender for Santa Sekula as for Jackson Pollock, and for Clyfford Still. Each gets equal time. It is her private sensibility that dictates, and not the state of the market. So we get to see (for instance) a tall, thin panel by Hedda Sterne that somehow gets a lot of New York City into an unromanticized housefront and a skeletal tree.

There are also reminders that Mrs. Parsons's feeling for new art goes back way before the first founding of her gallery. Faced with "The Garden of Eden," a thickly painted forest scene populated with wild animals, who now Flavin the name of the artist (Theodoros Stamos) or the date (1943)? And in Saul Steinberg's "Documents" (1951) there is an ache for the old world of Europe that that armored jester has since learned to conceal. This is a most seductive show, and it's there—at 24 West 57th Street—through April 24.

Among other exhibitions: Gordon Moore (Cunningham Ward Gallery, 64 Prince Street): For a painter not yet 30 years old, this debut is really very accomplished. Mr. Moore has at his command a wide range of enigmatic paint-structures; but these are counterpointed by passages of drawing by a recurrent stepped image that is like the end of a brick wall and by a motif that runs throughout the show: that of an attenuated loop (or a hair-pin that has given up and gone out of business). This last is cut into the surface of the painting. The end result of all this has often an interesting pallor of the kind which Victorian invalids were credited, but that pallor conceals a great deal of purposeful activity in which color is played off against shape and texture against a rigid compartmentalization. Through April 20.

Donald Judd/Dan Flavin (Castelli Gallery, 420 West Broadway): An odd thing; the juxtaposition of Donald Judd and Dan Flavin might be expected to bring out the incorporeal side of Mr. Flavin's sculptures and stress, equally, the corporeality of Mr. Judd's. For what matters in a Flavin is not the neon tube but the colored light that it sheds, and what matters in a Judd is the scale, the sheer confidence, the simplicity with which space is taken over.

But that isn't how it works out. It is Mr. Flavin who turns out to grab the space and change it by his very presence, whereas the well-judged primary shapes in which Mr. Judd deals are so clearly the product of an imperious idea that after a while we accept them as idealizations made visible. Object and idea are one, that is to say, while in the Flavin the progression of color has, against all the odds, the kind of physical reality that we expect of the staircase beneath our feet. Through next Saturday.

Elaine Lustig Cohen (Denise René Gallery, 6 West 57th Street): Something of the Bauhaus rides again in the lopped diagonals that play a large part in Elaine Lustig Cohen's new paintings, and something of Russian revolutionary graphics in the decisive placement of the forms against a plain background. But as this is 1976, and we have all seen a lot of color painting lately, there is more

drawn to subjects rather more serious side of late José Limón of lighter subjects. One perfectly realized *Malinche*, tells a biblical history in vivid lulling rhythms. The Company presented Thursday evening at Mann Concert Hall.

Robyn Cutler, as of the title, clearly two men of the piece the dignity of El Cid at one time and the energetic motion of E. another Christopher's first appearance bending humbly at fitting quite convincing his birthright with Bill's assertion of dignity. Doris Humphrey Spauld, as of the performance with Bill the Sleeper and Nina Steinberg and Louis the Night Figures who

Don Mc

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At O'Lunney's Court, City, 915 Second where Trapezoid Thursday evening, dulcimers produced ringing ensemble of what like a harp with a gentle waltz. The material was country music, old and Irish reels, playfully, living charm.

But the four did the shape of trapezoid the group's name) an addition to the instrumentation of the mandolin, banjo, guitar, single dulcimer—they extend their repertoire, fiddle tunes, 17th-century harp songs, piano rag songs and even dancing. It was a delightful melange that covered this country's music company.

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Music: Philharmonic

Bernstein Leads Works by Harris and Copland and a Diamond Premiere

By RAYMOND ERICSON

Leonard Bernstein paid his respects to American music in this Bicentennial year in a three-by-three program with the New York Philharmonic on Thursday night: Roy Harris's Symphony No. 3, David Diamond's Violin Concerto No. 3 and Aaron Copland's Symphony No. 3.

Mr. Copland's big, outgoing symphony dates back to 1946. It is a work of affirmation, historically so, and there are times when its grandiose manner almost smother's its substance. The substance is there, however, and the composer has found forms suitable to it. Its grandiloquent expression takes on a power hard to resist.

One wants to like the music of David Diamond, because he has been such an assiduous composer for so long (he was 60 last July).

Vienna Philharmonic in Brief U.S. Tour

By ALLEN HUGHES

This tone. It was much more of the aged-in-the-wood variety.

Until Mr. Abbado got to the last movement of the Beethoven symphony, his approach to the interpretation of these thrice-familiar works was admirable. The tempos and tensions were vital but unforced, the instrumental balances allowed themes and counterpoints to be heard in counter relationships, and the movements were well scaled in relation to each other.

Opera: 2 'Fidelio' Debuts

Rose Wagemann Sings Leonore at Met —Christine Weidinger Is Marzelline

By DONAL HENAHAN

Rose Wagemann, who made her Metropolitan Opera debut Thursday night as Leonore in "Fidelio" had every qualification except one: Her voice did not have the quality of the control one expects to hear in a major opera house.

Miss Wagemann, a product of German opera houses, has an ample voice that sounded most acceptable when it was not forced above the treble staff or above mezzo-forte. It is rather hollow and uncolored, and can wander off pitch when put under stress, as at the end of her "Abscheulicher" scene. The tone quality in general suggested someone coming down with a head cold.

Opera: 'Passion' of Shaw

By JOHN ROCKWELL

The centerpiece of Thursday evening's Composers Ensemble program at Carnegie Recital Hall was the first performance of Bruce J. Taub's one-act opera, "Passion, Poison, and Petrification or the Fatal Gozogene" (1974-75).

Based on a George Bernard Shaw farce of the same name, the story is a bizarre bit of amiable grotesquerie involving a woman, her husband and her lover. The husband, interrupted trying to stab his wife, poisons the lover. After a series of complications involving line as an antidote to the poison and the resultant consumption of large chunks of plaster, the lover is petrified. A thunderbolt dispenses with most of the secondary characters, leaving the reconciled marital pair and their maid.

Playboy Sells Its DC-9

CHICAGO, April 2 (Reuters)—"Big Bunny" Hugh Hefner's black jet airliner, has been sold for \$4 million in cash. Playboy Enterprises announced today. It bought the DC-9 in 1969. The company said it would make "a modest profit" on the sale, to a Washington aircraft company.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة

ance: 'Hearts of Palm'

By ANNA KISSELGOFF
Lambert's zany new work, "Hearts of Palm," is dedicated to James the choreographer at the end of last year's tributes to the staid pieces that he composed in his serious way.

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مركز الفن الحديث

Lennart Anderson Recalls Another Era

BY FRANK R. KRAMER

er who nowadays competes with the to partake of of expression by complex visual rendering them use technical re- while sustaining of their basic hu- would seem to for nothing but brightest, critical sts that painting rrower and more functions to per- museums bulge sittings to prove sly serious and representation though no longer ly shut out as st. past, remains to the world of nations. He re- suspicion of be- tionary, and so se kind of whole- ceptance, readily only to abstract- to something really painting a egressively real, does not so ete with the Old mock them.

ly, to be sure, tional talent is pass through the win international France, the out- ample is Balhus, of Balhus that can painter Len- son, whose "Re- 1951-1976" are in view at the De- Company at 746 seem to be likely lesson is scarcely that on the scene, as never before an exhibition as this one. Until act it has been gauge the scope omplishment. His portraits and es, still lifes and are quiet and arawn, very deli- and executed pathaking refine- seem to invite- ertainly reward- hurried atten- not used to giv- mporary painting, he kind of atten- to the Old Mast-

we need to see in bulk—and the ution is a large is impact we felt. Whatever Mr. Anderson this exhibition able talent. ambitious paint-



"St. Mark's Place," an oil on canvas by Lennart Anderson, on exhibition at the Davis & Long Company.

ings are the street-scene figures compositions — "St. Mark's Place," "Street Scene" and "Accident"—and it is in these, and in his paintings of the female nude, especially the big "Reclining Nude" of 1962, that we are most directly reminded of Balhus.

In the figure groups, an incident or anecdote is used to focus attention, not on itself but on an elaborate and beautifully sustained structure of space, movement and light. The light is a little eerie and surreal, the movement arrested in a timeless orchestration of gesture, the space rendered with a dreamlike clarity. Everything seems muted and distant, yet charged with powerful feeling.

This feeling owes every- thing to the extraordinary unity of surface and image that is the hallmark of Mr. Anderson's style. It is there in the small still lifes, and in the "Portrait of Ruben Eshkarian," and in the land- scapes. No one since Balhus has achieved anything quite like it, and Mr. Anderson's paintings have the additional virtue—though not every- one I suppose, will consider it a virtue—of divorcing its effect from that note of erotic

structions consisting of ceramic fragments of figures joined by means of rope to elaborate scaffolding, and other constructions of ceramic disks that perform a kind of rope dance in a descending sculptural rhythm.

But there is more—there is almost always more than can quite be accounted for in Mrs. Israel's work. The walking-figures theme of the "Calligraphy Panels" is transmuted, in the "People" series, in plaster reliefs that combine drawing and sculpture, and the "Temperaments" theme, in a work called "Trompe L'Oeil Léger," is transformed into a slightly humorous evocation of that artist. There are wonderful relief constructions, as mysterious as a Cornell box, and the lovely "Pipes Fayum," in which delicate Egyptian faces are painted on slender clay forms. And still more.

Mrs. Israel is an original, and it is surely time for her to be acknowledged as such. This is an exhibition to cherish, and to return to. David Levine (Forum, 1018 Madison Avenue at 78th Street): While the crowds continue to pour into the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington for the exhibition of Mr. Levine's well-known caricatures of "Artists, Authors and Others"—this is said to be the first occasion in years when people can actually be heard laughing in a museum—he is treating New York to another view of his more "serious" work. These are small watercolor portraits, mostly of women, and they have, not unexpectedly, that emphasis on character and temperament that is one of the distinguishing features of his satirical drawings.

There is much here to admire—Mr. Levine has a real gift for conveying the sense of a personality—but there is, nonetheless, something a bit flat, and a bit pat, about his nonsatirical art. Perhaps he is too sympathetic to his models; one misses a certain ferocity, and there are few visual compensations in his somewhat dribbling watercolor technique, which makes so many of these faces look as if they were being observed through a rain-splattered windshield.

He remains at his best in the satirical drawings, of which there is also a small selection here. The one of Clement Greenberg, portrayed as the pope of stripe-painting, is not to be missed.

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Form of Grain Inspection Is Favored in House Vote

From Page 1, Col. 7

latitude and required use of Federal inspectors at grain ports. It was defeated by a vote of 183 to 112.

A large majority of members present, however, supported Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Mr. Foley managed the bill on the floor, fending off all substantive amendments.

One of his supporters, Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, said: "This bill makes the Federal Government a referee [in the grain trade], and that is a proper role for the Government."

Under the bill, grain inspection at interior terminals would continue under the system now in existence, operating through private or state agencies, but it would strengthen barriers against conflicts of interest.

For the first time, for example, restrictions would be placed on ownership of grain-inspection agencies by the companies whose grain they inspect.

The bill would also make bribery or acceptance of bribes by grain inspectors a felony, and it would make other criminal violations of the Grain Standards Act subject to fines up to \$20,000 and prison terms up to five years.

In addition it provides for civil penalties as high as \$50,000 for any one violation. The more stringent Senate bill, while also calling for increased protection against conflicts of interest and providing for increased penalties for violations of the act, would require all-Federal inspection at major inland terminals as well as at the grain ports.

Yoshimura Delay Denied
OAKLAND, Calif., April 2 (UPI)—Judge Martin Plich denied a defense motion today for a three-week continuance of the explosive case of Wendy Yoshimura, 32 years old, who had been arrested with Patricia Hearst, James Larson, a defense attorney, had asked for the trial delay so he could examine Federal Bureau of Investigation reports on raids at three homes last year.

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To Save the Mails

Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, would more than double the Government's subsidy to the Postal Service in an effort to prevent further erosion in the quality of its performance. His view is supported by Representative James M. Hanley of New York, his opposite number in the House.

Even doubling the subsidy, which is now \$920 million a year, would fall far short of wiping out the service's spiraling deficit. Instead of approaching self-sufficiency in 1984, as Congress had originally mandated, the service has suffered successive, rising deficits—until by the end of fiscal 1976 the accumulated deficit is expected to run to \$3.1 billion.

At the same time, the price of postage zooms upward as fast as the service can get approval from its non-resistant Rate Commission—its officials now talk of a 16- or 17-cent stamp for first-class mail next year—and the agency is considering drastic reductions in a service that is already appalling in many ways.

Short of acquiescing in the Service's swift descent to a level of effectiveness barely acceptable in Albania or Bhutan, there are several alternatives:

- Congress can return the Postal Service to its old status of a Federal department, dependent as before on the politics of patronage. Few want to see that happen at the cost of such present advantages as freedom to raise capital for new plant and equipment and the incentive to hold down costs imposed by a fixed budget.
- Postal authorities can cut service, as they propose, but that way lies decreased volume of business, mounting rates to make up for the loss in revenue and consequently further decreases in volume—a cyclical pattern followed by the railroads to their eventual destruction.
- Congress can repeal the statute, on the books since 1792, which gives the Federal postal agency a monopoly on the delivery of letter mail. To end the monopoly, which has already been eroded, would allow private companies to skim off the cream of inexpensive urban deliveries, undermine rural service and completely destroy the present uniform rate structure.
- The Service might go further than it has in eliminating unessential post offices and in reducing its swollen labor force, which represents 86 percent of the budget. But neither course is promising. A fair start on post office closings has already involved the Service in lawsuits brought by postmasters—often with the support of their Congressmen. Attempts to transfer personnel rather than hire from the outside or even to make routes more efficient are taken to arbitration. Layoffs are forbidden under the union contract.

A more positive approach would be for the Postal Service to expand into the very fields that are even now undercutting its monopoly position. It has been suggested, for instance, that it take over the entire Mailgram service which it now operates in conjunction with Western Union. A high official of the Service proposes that it likewise take on the electronic transfer of Social Security payments to individual bank accounts and perhaps act in a similar capacity for the payment of private bills.

Postal officials should concentrate less on cutting out services than on adding those that a changing society needs. That requires research and imagination. Unfortunately it also requires cash.

The Ford Administration is opposed to the one principle that makes sense both immediately and for the long run—adequate public support for a vital public service. Comparing the Service's inefficiencies with those of New York City, Mr. Ford would first prod it into straightening

out its own problems. That sounds fine, and the inefficiencies are undeniable; but no amount of straightening them out will either come close to erasing the deficits or allow the Service to expand into new and promising fields. In the end, the country can no more afford to let the largest element in its communications system decay than it could afford to let its largest city go under.

Unstopped Trucks

Partial settlement of the nationwide truck strike through the peacemaking efforts of Labor Secretary Usery eases a grave threat to continued economic recovery. Even in its first two days the tie-up had begun to spread a shroud of secondary unemployment over automobile plants and other industries just starting to pull out of the worst slump in four decades.

These incipient layoffs provided an ironic accompaniment for yesterday's announcement by the Labor Department that the overall job scene had brightened a bit in March, the fifth successive month of improvement. As a necessary safeguard for that progress so painfully achieved toward putting the unemployed back to work, the Ford Administration was prepared to move swiftly to end the truck strike through a Taft-Hartley Act injunction if the peace talks broke down.

Essential as it is to restore normal deliveries without further delay, there is little occasion for public gratification over the reported terms of the tentative wage accord. It would give the 450,000 strikers wage increases of \$1.65 an hour over the next three years, plus a no-limit cost-of-living escalator and an additional 42.5 cents an hour in pension and other fringe benefits.

The bill, of course, will go to the consumer in the form of higher freight rates and in the price of every commodity that moves by truck. The uncapped cost-of-living escalator will give members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters a free ride on this inflationary express until its pace becomes so extreme that it sends the whole economy into a fresh decline, with heavy new costs in joblessness.

Soviet Bomb Scares

The third bomb-scare evacuation in a week of American diplomatic offices in the Soviet Union, combined with threats of violence by scores of anonymous nighttime telephone calls, illustrates one reason why a reassessment of détente is under way in the United States.

The deliberate campaign of harassment in Moscow and Leningrad undoubtedly has been organized by the Soviet Government, which clearly believes that two wrongs make a right. Soviet leaders evidently consider it legitimate to inflict mental agony on innocent American embassy and consulate employees and their families in retaliation for the outrageous harassment of Soviet officials by outlaw groups and individuals in New York. This concept of morality, repugnant to the West, might be written off as a result of cold war psychology, if the cold war were still officially under way. But Soviet officials evidently see nothing wrong in organizing intimidation while insisting on a desire for détente.

The recent series of anti-Soviet incidents in New York—including a bomb explosion at the Aeroflot office here and the firing of shots into an apartment building occupied by the Soviet mission—is reprehensible. But there is an enormous difference between criminal incidents perpetrated by individuals in the face of substantial police precautions by American authorities and the kind of Government-sponsored aggression under way today in the Soviet Union.

Issues '76: Race

The issue of race is muted but real, at the periphery of political consciousness in 1976. It does not appear central, as it did in 1964 when Lyndon Johnson was promising to bring to fruition what Lincoln had begun; nor does it even have the subliminal, code-word force that made George C. Wallace such a formidable candidate during the spring of 1972. Nevertheless, it remains a major problem, which is bound to affect America's future, even though the candidates have been inclined to treat it more as a tactical peril somewhat like rocks in the river for white-water paddlers.

Race so far has surfaced mainly in the polls. Press interest has generally centered on which candidate has appeal to the black or to the anti-black vote, as the case may be. But the core of the racial problem has been ignored by the candidates and by the press alike. It is the vise-like grip that poverty and economic insecurity still have on a huge portion of the black population—far out of proportion to that of the whites—and the enormous consequences and ugly perceptions which flow from that fact.

In 1974, median income for black families was \$7,808, only 58 percent of, and more than \$5,000 less than, the comparable figure for white families. During the third quarter of 1975, black unemployment rose above 3 million—counting those workers who are discouraged and no longer looking for a job or are holding part-time jobs because they cannot find full-time employment. This unofficial but accurate picture of black unemployment remained at about 26 percent during 1975.

Even the official unemployment rate for blacks was running twice that of whites at 13.2 percent and for black teen-agers it was a catastrophic 37 percent. Though at the beginning of the decade, analysts were hailing the surge of blacks into the middle class, by 1973 that trend had been sharply reversed and in 1975, the number of black families that could be deemed middle-class decreased from one-fourth of all such families to one-fifth.

The impact of those facts rips through the fabric of American life. Cities turn blacker and poorer and whole sections of once vibrant urban centers are now

full of abandoned buildings, littered vacant lots and wasted human hulks. Those areas of the cities are also filled with jobless young people whose futures look even more bleak than their pasts, who have no marketable skills, no stake in society and thus little reason to adhere to prevailing cultural values and norms.

As a result, crime and the fear of it become ever more constant elements of urban life. Schools and cities become darker because of white parents' anxieties and fears. Even the black upper classes move away, decreasing the human and financial resources of the center cities and increasing the isolation of the urban black underclass, which now seems almost permanent. Busing furies flare, increasing the sense that Americans of different colors lack the capacity to live with each other.

All of this feeds on itself as it forms an ever larger and more powerful force for destructive change in American life. The first priority for any candidate is to change the negative spirit and to terminate the ugly signals which have issued from the White House in the last eight years. The new President must be determined to be a healer and to demonstrate that solving these problems will actually redound to the benefit of all Americans.

The initial substantive changes required for a more effective attack on the country's racial problems are a sharp and effective effort to decrease all joblessness, from which blacks suffer disproportionately; procedures insuring that Federal programs are administered in a non-discriminatory manner; and development of programs channeling increasing amounts of Federal law-enforcement funds to community groups, especially among minorities, actually engaged in fighting crime.

There is no safe or responsible way to evade this issue or to minimize its importance to the future of all American citizens, white as well as black. Joblessness in poor minority communities may be the most destructive force currently at work in America and is surely the place to begin addressing anew our racial problems. The issue for '76 is therefore not whether or even when, but how.

Letters to the Editor

Metropolitan Region: The Proper Growth

To the Editor:

Your March 24 editorial "New York's Loss . . . Connecticut's Gain?" raises questions about Stamford's goal of a "critical mass" of new corporate headquarters and supporting services, and states: "The only effective answer to the chaotic corporate sprawl that is undermining both city and suburb lies in strong regional planning and cooperation . . ."

Stamford agrees. It is highly unlikely that Stamford will be able to maintain its position as the center of the third-largest concentration of Fortune 500 corporate headquarters in the nation in the face of an irreversible decline of New York City as a business center. Still, it must be noted that Stamford's growth and development pattern is consistent with the best available regional planning. Stamford has been identified by the Regional Planning Association as a key suburban center, and Stamford's achievements in channeling much of that growth into its downtown center is

seen by planners as a major step toward halting "chaotic corporate [and other] sprawl."

Stamford recognizes that its attractiveness as a location for corporate headquarters is critically dependent on the continued viability of New York as the focus of the greater metropolitan area. Stamford's and New York's roles are mutually consistent. Inevitably there is a period of dislocation in which Stamford grows at the expense of New York, but in the long term the interests of both cities will be served by a pattern of growth which recognizes that the health of city and suburbs requires a sharing of urban activities.

The future of the New York metropolitan area is not without serious uncertainties, but if it is to prosper it must be on the basis of rejecting outmoded dichotomies which pit the interests of New York against those of the suburbs. WAYNE L. TYSON
Stamford, Conn., March 25, 1976

To Protect Our Sho

To the Editor:

On March 11, The Times an editorial, "Most for the Co H.R. 3981, a bill to amend the Zone Management Act of 19 bill was scheduled to be taken day on the House floor, and 3 torial, which pointed out portance of the bill to the stated in its conclusory p that "Representative Murphy, York, who is in charge of th the House floor, has an oblig promote it in the strong form it was unanimously passed Merchant Marine and Fisheri mttee." Later that day, it passed the bill by a vote of 3

As chairman of the House Select Committee on the Continental Shelf, I am fully p that a national program for velopment of the oil and gas of the Outer Continental Shelf, vital to the future health of tional economy, cannot go effectively if the Federal G does not provide the coast with adequate assistance to (the onshore impact of offs tivities. The Coastal Zone Mar Act is a natural vehicle for neling of this assistance; and past year, I have introdu worked strenuously to streng protect the provisions of H. Despite opposition from some I was able to bring the bill subcommittee by a 36-0 vote. of this effort the bill now a the Federal Government to a coastal states in dealing with adverse impact" of all onsh activities necessarily locate coastal zone. The bill thus o landing of offshore oil and g water ports, liquefied nat facilities and loading docks f coal.

I also sponsored and sec adoption of other strong ame Moreover, the process of brin 3981 to a decisive affirmat was not an easy one. I had t support of a minority that i nally quite dissident. I als fend off an Administration to substitute a bill to create a energy impact fund—a bill w effect would have been to d dilute the assistance that v provided by H.R. 3981.

JOHN M.
Member of Congress, 17th I
Washington, March

Anti-Shopper Code

To the Editor:

I was shocked to read your March 20 editorial favoring the Universal Product Code. Surely the consumer has the right to know the price of an



item he is purchasing. I am writing as a housewife who shops in three or four supermarkets weekly. In the last two years shopping for groceries has become a most difficult, demanding and time-consuming job. It can only

become more so if we are not to have individually marked items. Without this it becomes impossible to compare prices or to guard against error at the checkout. The labeling on the shelf is occasionally nonexistent, occasionally wrongly placed and occasionally mistaken. Without a price on each item the shopper has no way of verifying the correctness of the shelf labeling. Because of the wide variety of products and sizes the computerized printout on the shelf labels is often so cryptic that reading it presents great difficulty for those with poor eyesight or a poor command of English. In a crowded supermarket it is also difficult to read shelf labels far above or below eye level. We need to simplify comparison shopping, not make it more complicated.

My final point: If in fact the supermarkets cut their costs, is it realistic to expect the consumer to benefit?

ELLY HERMAN
Newton Centre, Mass., March 22, 1976

The Limits of No Fault

To the Editor:

At a time when voters and politicians alike signal that massive government must be cut back to size, your March 24 "Federal No-Fault" editorial supports a Senate bill (S.354) that would add to, not reduce, Washington's costly bureaucracy. There is no national emergency in automobile insurance crying for a Federal solution. There is no need for S.354.

More than one-half of the U.S. population residing in 24 states is being served now by some form of no-fault benefits legislation. This state-by-state experiment is working as it should. The principles of no-fault have been proved worthy, but the real-world experience among the states has produced a mixed bag of results, some good and some bad. Your editorial misses the fact that S.354 will magnify the bad results nationally, particularly as to unlimited medical-care costs. The insurance premiums could not be stabilized as consumers expect.

Further, S.354 will not achieve uniformity. Because of vast differences between Title II (state standards) and Title III (Federal law), greater differences than exist today will result along the new, unnecessary Federal regulation.

Let the state experiment continue. Let the real-world data gather so we can perfect what needs perfecting, according to experience and not theory. As experience should have taught us, Federal panaceas have a habit of turning into national nightmares.

PAUL S. WISE
President
American Mutual Insurance Alliance
Chicago, March 24, 1976

Judicial Victims

To the Editor:

It appears that justice has finally showed her somewhat elusive face in Litchfield, Conn., in the case of Peter A. Reilly. If we are to profit from past mistakes, and improve as a society, it seems that we should squarely face two points which emerge from this case.

First, in the words of Superior Court Judge John A. Speziale, Peter A. Reilly's conviction constituted "a grave injustice." Given this statement from the courts, the question arises as to why the Connecticut State Police have continuously harassed James Conway, who must be given much credit for bringing new evidence

to the public eye and who did much of the work which the police are being paid to do. It should stand as uncontested that justice, by its very nature, supersedes the face-saving efforts of any police force.

Secondly, how many poor people, of all races, have been and will continue to be victims of such injustice because they do not have the backing of their community or the money for lawyers and investigators when the police fail to perform their duties?

Let us all work to build a judicial system where justice and money are unrelated. RONALD A. SHIVE
Horseheads, N. Y., March 27, 1976

Our Abandoned Men

To the Editor:

As parents of one of the over 1,300 P.O.W.'s/M.I.A. in Southeast Asia we wish to remind the people of New York and of the nation that candidates for the Presidency of the United States should be reminded that the position includes that of Commander in Chief of our armed forces. A good commander never abandons his men. We need a President who will publicly commit himself to the task of freeing all P.O.W.'s and obtaining as full as possible an accounting of the missing. GEORGE AND HELEN SHINE
Pleasantville, N. Y., March 25, 1976

Liberal Arts: Forgotten Essentials

To the Editor:

In a document entitled "A Proposal for Restructuring the City University of New York," the anonymous authors attempt to define what they consider to be the "essential" subjects of a liberal-arts education: "history, English, political science, economics, sociology, psychology, biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics. . . . In addition, some fundamental offerings in foreign languages are essential with the strongest case being made in New York City for Spanish as the basic foreign language."

Absent altogether from this hierarchy of educational values are music, art, theater and literature in the broadest sense ("English" for many CUNY educators, has come to mean only a literacy necessary for other "essential" subjects). Absent, indeed, is any attempt to suggest the means by which these "essential" subjects might be shaped into a humanistic vision of what a genuinely liberal education ought to be. In an increasingly atomized and confusing culture, there

is no stress on shaping a critical intelligence or a power of the im as it becomes concerned with values.

We live in an age when pl have more leisure time th before in human history — watch a mindless television requires no education at all, upon an entertainment whi artistic expression of huma We live in a city which has finest music, the most elab seums, the largest publishing the greatest theaters—we k without them New York is li than an oversized main street; we are part of a "global villag foreign languages will be creasingly significant to ou standing of foreign countr only for obvious political, and professional purposes bu tural reasons as well. The foreign languages allows us our traditional American pro so that we can establish in dents' minds what is literall by a "liberal-arts education."

To remove music, art, li foreign languages and thea the "essential" curriculum of University of New York is that the university has no co with the city or the world in finds itself—the one city in which has a cultural life variety and a world in whi people do not speak English, the statistics have been ente all the experiments run, art ture and language and music to remind us of our humani we should not consider ar humanities, in the largest sen sential" to an education is a of ourselves as educators.

THEODORE I.
Dean of Hu
City College of Ne
New York, March 2

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Irregularity in Washington

By Russell Baker

Several days of the Nixon Administration were no picnic for the White House. In charge of the atom bomb was David Eisenhower, who was complaining to make sure the bomb hadn't been sent to the Lincoln bedroom, and Henry Kissinger was so worried that he had sent Nelson Rockefeller to the Potomac Hills for safety.

H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman heard of this, they made jokes suggesting that Kissinger was homosexual who lacked the nerve to use the bomb. As a result of Kissinger's aides pointed out to him that the law to have the atom bomb in private custody, Kissinger had it returned.

Revelations are contained in the Final Days. Ernest J. Berman's account of the fall of the administration as seen from the inside. Kissinger despised Nixon, although Nixon did not know it, and everybody despised homosexuals. It was the only thing everybody had in common.

One day Bridgman received a call from Lawrence Eagleburger and Brent Scowcroft ordering him to send the bomb over to Kissinger at the State Department. This made Bridgman furious. He believed that everybody at the State Department was homosexual and he was afraid if they got the bomb they would start changing its interior decorating and discover his secret Dictabelt tapes.

Though it was not his regular working time, Quidnecker came in at this point to retrieve a half-pint of gin he had hidden in the bomb, and found Bridgman raving. At this moment Quidnecker, whose mind was momentarily unclouded by alcohol, had an inspiration.

They could rally everyone around the President, make everybody forget Watergate and deliver a mighty stroke for America with a single deed, he pointed out.

"Nothing could do that," said Bridgman.

"One thing could," said Quidnecker. "We drop the bomb on the homosexuals."

The two of them were lugging it up from the cellar for this purpose when they noticed a helicopter bearing Nixon away to San Clemente. "It's too late," said Bridgman. "He's resigned."

Quidnecker opened the bomb, found his gin, took a drink and wept. "There, there," Bridgman consoled him. "There's always the chance the Supreme Court is as afraid of homosexuals as we are."

And sure enough, this week the Supreme Court joined them.

OBSERVER

Bridgman was disgusted and Quidnecker of being a homosexual. Bebe Rebozo said, "Quidnecker isn't a homosexual. He's just James St. Clair, the President's lawyer, said the erasure of the joke had, Haldeman cheered by saying, "As long as we live to use it, nobody will ever light General Haig, who had the doctors to cut off the pills, came down to see the Quidnecker tried to force tumbler of schnapps on him. Haig refused, but to show that a regular fellow, he did his st imitation of the President, Quidnecker called the General a nial.

ately, Bebe Rebozo was there ghten things out. "General n't a homosexual," he told cker. "He is just a regular

hen General Haig said Quid- ncker isn't drunk. He's just a tual."

ap was off duty during this- but he had the entire thing rded on Dictabelt tapes e had installed inside the

Tapping Computers

By David Kahn

NECK, N.Y.—Like people, computers are talking to one another and tapping. To protect themselves, plants and banks, such as digital correspondence into a system that would intercept communication among computers and safeguard the privacy of transmissions. The National Security Agency, with the help of the National Security Agency, the code-making and code-breaking, has proposed one.

interesting thing is that while the code has been made just strong to withstand commercial attack, it has been left just tough to yield to Government systems.

the plan, all participating computers would incorporate the circuitry—tiny integrated-circuit chips—mounted on an inch-long wafer. For privacy, each pair of computers would have an identical string of zeroes and ones that string different.

nder, would use this to put messages into cipher; the other would decipher incoming texts. The sender would not be able to use the key to unlock these messages. The sender's front door. And a competitor has somehow sold of an original message, so the sender is to make it safe for him to find the right key to uncover other messages sent in it.

Individual key in the cipher text would have 56 zeroes and ones (short for "binary digits"). Each key, two computer scientists at Ford University say, has been chosen to make it too expensive to make a million of the chips. A test a trillion keys per second, 6 bits, the total number of keys is 70 quadrillion. The sender could thus exhaust all keys in 90 seconds, or less than 20

large quantities, Hellman and his colleagues would cost per 10 chips at today's prices. To build a million-chip machine would cost about \$20 million. If amortized over five years, the cost of each chip's operation—in

effect, the cost of each solution would amount to about \$10,000.

Who, they ask, has the money to spend on such a machine and the need for daily solutions that would justify it? Only the Government. For private industry, the gains would hardly be worth the investment.

Now suppose the key length were 48 bits. The price of a machine to generate a solution a day would fall to \$78,000 and the cost of each solution to \$39. On the other hand, if the length were 64 bits, the price of such a machine would soar to \$5 billion and each solution to \$2.5 million. This seems beyond even the bottomless pocketbooks of the intelligence agencies.

The National Security Agency and National Bureau of Standards argue that the two men's assumptions are off and that people wanting this information would find cheaper ways to get it than by breaking codes. But just because a house has windows is no reason for not locking the front door. Hellman and Diffie reply, and computer security experts at International Business Machines, at Bell Telephone Laboratories, at Sperry Univac, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agree with them that 56 bits is too small. Indeed, one major New York bank has decided not to use the proposed cipher, called the "data encryption standard," in part for the same reason. And the House of Representatives Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee is now looking into the matter.

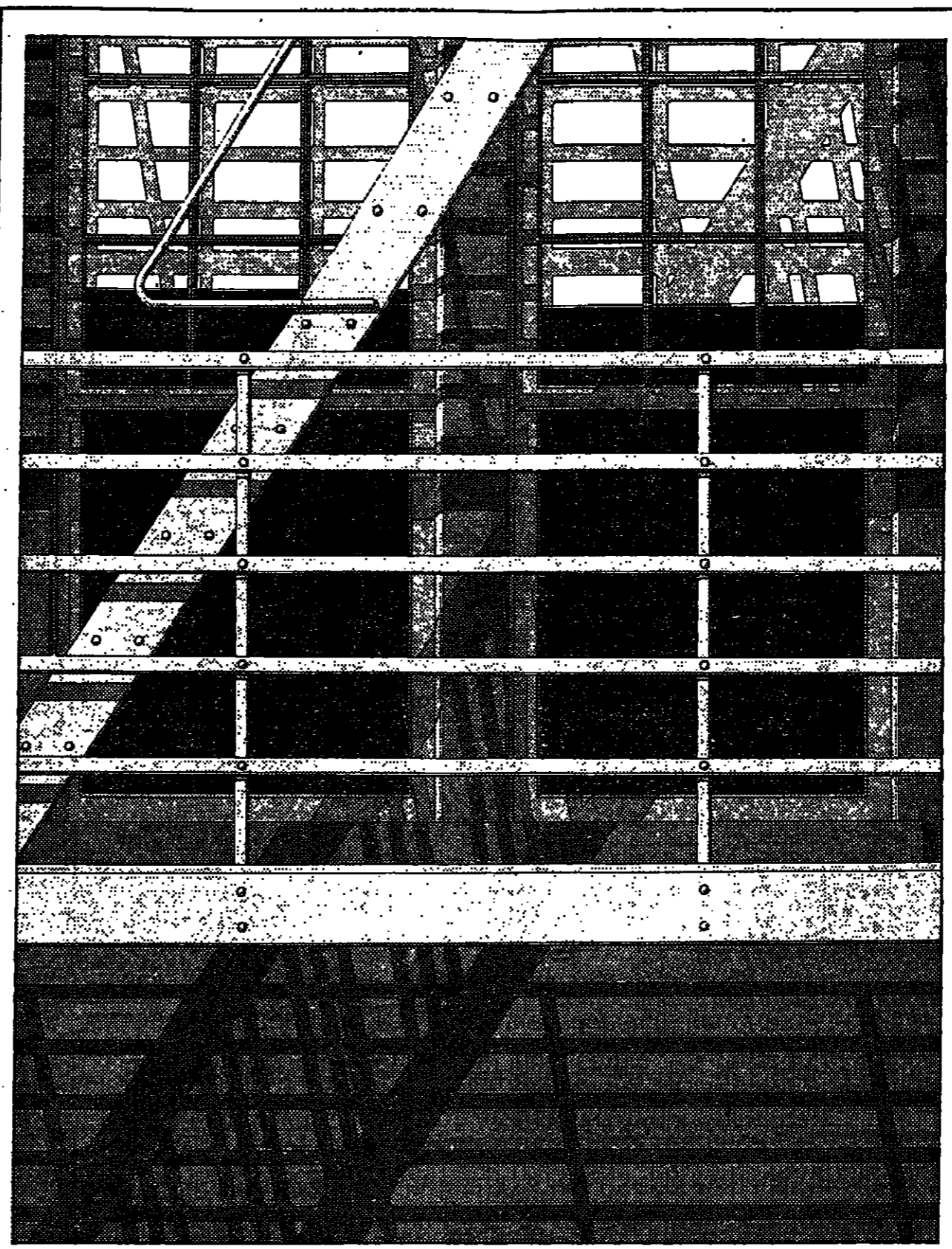
Hellman and Diffie urge a key length variable at the will of the user up to 768 bits, which they claim can be done at a negligible increase in cost. This would render messages insoluble forever, despite the continuing drop in computation costs.

Why should the National Security Agency be so passionately interested in the 56-bit key that it asked to attend a meeting that Hellman set up on the question and flew a man across the country for it? The N.S.A. expert declined to say. But one obvious reason is that, with a solvable cipher, N.S.A. would be able to read the increasing volumes of data that are flowing into the United States time-sharing and other computer networks from abroad.

The problem is that it would gain this information at the expense of American privacy. For it would also be able to crack domestic computer conversations, as well as masses of enciphered personal files. And recent history has shown how often an agency exercises a power simply because it has it.

But perhaps the intelligence is worth it? The answer to that was given a long time ago. "For what shall I profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

David Kahn, a journalist, is author of "The Codebreakers."



Mark Krawitz/Fischbach

Tsk-Tsk Yourself, Readers Reply

On March 22, an article titled "Tsk-Tsk" by Lew Powell, a reporter for The Charlotte Observer in North Carolina, appeared on the Op-Ed page. In it, he said that he had wined at reading "yet another offhand putdown of Mississippi by yet another glib New Yorker" and that his native state had "quietly become a right decent place to live." Among other criticisms of New York, he said that New Yorkers "tend to inflict" a "Gothamocentric view on the rest of us." His article drew a number of replies, some of which appear below.

To the Editor:

As "yet another glib New Yorker" who has incidentally traveled and sojourned throughout the United States, I found myself seething with rage as I read Lew Powell's smug apology for a state that in 1975 appropriated \$300,000 to maintain a private segregated "academy," a state in which Internal Revenue Service officials harassed 28 civil rights leaders including "honorary colonel" Charles Evers, whose brother Medgar's murderer the "right decent" jurors of Mississippi have yet to convict after thirteen years.

Accusing "Noo Yawkers" (no Southerners, I suppose, have regional accents?) of "rancor, corruption, greed and abuse of self-government," Powell fails to recognize that many Northern cities' financial problems (which so amuse him) stem from some Southern states' refusal to provide their own citizens with equal justice, and adequate schools and hospitals.

If New Yorkers are as guilty of abusing self-government as Powell supposes, I cannot help but wonder why so many more of the Federal registrars that the 1965 election law created were sent to Mississippi than to Gotham.

Powell's "tsk-tsk" reeked of what Southerner James Agee deemed the "most dangerous form of pride . . . complacency." Powell's complacent jubilation over Boston's racial strife dampens, however, when we contrast the significance Powell attaches to Dick Gregory's and Charles Evers' honorary colonelships with what some Senator Edward Brooke plays in the political affairs of racist Massachusetts.

We might also wonder if the "Greyhound load of accountants" Powell proposes to bus North will preach the fiscal gospel that has made the newly "discovered" sunbelt prosper so: antinuclear legislation and "enforcement," and the art of taking far more from the Federal treasury than you give it.

It does not take the historical imagination of a Gore Vidal to muse over the irony of Powell's invocation of the anti-Federalist spirit of Thomas Jefferson, a foe of maintaining a permanent military Establishment, when we consider, for example, the \$2 billion destroyer contract the Navy recently awarded to a Mississippi shipyard. (Remember Brooklyn?)

Coming as it does from the proud booster of a newly prospering region—the much-ballyhooed "Southern Rim," Powell's glee at getting "to kick around" a city that has given the shirt off its back to shelter, nurse and school numerous refugees from the deplorable Eden of which he sings illus-

trates emphatically a point once made by a Mississippian far more sensitive and eloquent than Powell seems to be. William Faulkner once observed that "a man becomes strong before he becomes moral."

I hope that Powell's muscle-flexing song-and-dance on what he believes to be New York's grave is not reverberating, as he would have us believe, from the beaches of Biloxi to the bluffs of Vicksburg and that he does not speak for his fellow Dixians. For if he does, then Faulkner's observation about "a man" must be judged true of a whole nation, in which case our "indivisible" nation's Bicentennial will be more of an occasion for mourning than for celebrating.

JAMES BLOOM
New York City

To the Editor:

The article "Tsk-Tsk," by Lew Powell is much akin to urinating in public. It gets attention, but it doesn't show much class.

Unless it was your objective to show Mr. Powell for what he is, an unrefined redneck, I can't see how you can justify the use of the valuable space or rationalize the offense to the intelligence and sensitivities of your readers.

Comparing the state of Mississippi with the city of New York is so unreasonable that it almost defies sanity. The entire population of Mississippi could be put in the borough of Brooklyn with the city of Birmingham, Ala., thrown in to boot. Therefore, the comparisons and insults are meaningless.

I would hope in the future you would use more care in selecting material for this page. It is not that I simply disagree with Mr. Powell. Disagreement and honest debate are two objectives that cause the Op-Ed page to be meaningful. It is simply that this article has no redeeming value whatsoever. It doesn't inspire thoughtful response because it doesn't raise thought-provoking issues.

Besides, if Mississippi is such a great place to live, why does Mr. Powell live in North Carolina?

WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY
Darien, Conn.

To the Editor:

In publishing the ugly anti-New York diatribe of Lew Powell you have exceeded the dictates of fairness. Please lose no time in securing equal space in The Charlotte Observer. I would assign one of your best reporters to point out the ugliness and essential emptiness of Mr. Powell's article.

Who are these "Noo Yawkers" whom he pillories? Who dumped their

poor and huddled black masses on us, thanks to an absurd absence of Federal evenhandedness in welfare procedures?

Yes, a bus-load of accountants would indeed have been more welcome. We had a sufficiency of our own poor—as do many other smaller "Noo Yawks" in other parts of our country.

How lightly Mr. Powell dismisses the cultural values of our city, selecting one piece of writing in Esquire to describe our literary-political position. I don't read Esquire but I do read The Times and I expect you to produce a proper response to this tasteless, mean and cheap article you thought worthy of printing in a choice spot. It should be easy. Whether it gets into the editorial pages of The Charlotte Observer will be interesting to anticipate.

HELEN B. ROSS
Hartsdale, N. Y.

To the Editor:

Lew Powell's March 22 Op-Ed article was quite astonishing. It seems there is no end to the misconceptions people have about our city.

Not everyone here is dashing about town with designer clothes on their backs or someone's initials on their bags (though some parts of town could fool you). Not everyone frequents the Broadway theater, or goes to film screenings (a lot of us go to the movies, though).

We don't all gather at Elaine's, go to dinner parties or imbibe cocktails. Many of us can't afford it. Some don't have the time. Others have no desire to do those things.

A lot of New York is like the rest of the country: people working very hard to make a decent living. And not at glamorous, stimulating jobs either.

What makes New Yorkers very special is the wealth of knowledge and ideas that they have at their fingertips. Not what you would get from a book, but new knowledge, new ideas. People from all over the world and other parts of this country come to New York to soak up this atmosphere. They put down roots here and call themselves New Yorkers.

When we say, "When you leave New York, you ain't goin' nowhere," we're sticking our chests out a little, and laughing at ourselves a little, too. New York is too worldly a town to hold such a narrow view.

A lot has gone wrong; what we once thought were great ideas have failed or are floundering. But stomping on the city when it's down is no solution. And as someone once said, if you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem.

LINDA OCASIO
Ozone Park, N. Y.

Socialism With Two Faces

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE — Marshall Tito's official visit to Stockholm this week brought into friendly confrontation two contemporary types of independent socialism.

Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme leads a pluralist society over which a totally powerless king reigns as a symbol of past traditions. The Yugoslav President considers himself a pure Marxist-Leninist and the system he rules recognizes only one party.

Nevertheless Moscow regards him as a heretic; he adheres to a form of diplomatic nonalignment; and less land is owned by the state today than 35 years ago when the royal Karageorgevic dynasty ended. Finally, hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs are freely permitted to work in capitalist Western Europe and to send cash remittances home.

Both Sweden and Yugoslavia see theirs as left-wing democracies and

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

yet there is a world of difference between them. Twin-faced Janus is the god. I therefore asked my old friend Prof. Stevan Dedijer of Lund University to analyze the contrasts.

Professor Dedijer is a Swedish citizen today but was born in Yugoslavia where he even headed Tito's atomic energy commission. He has had an unusual career. He attended Princeton, fought as an American paratrooper, and unabashedly admits he worked at different times for the United States, Yugoslav and Soviet intelligence systems. He emigrated to Sweden in the 1950's and is now a Swedish citizen.

As a present Swede and former Yugoslav Communist he is in a unique position to comment on the two societies. He says: "On a quality-of-life scale of 100 (in 1976) I rank Sweden 90, the United States 70 and Yugoslavia 40, although if I used my own material income and consumption of laughter per day as standards the order would be Yugoslavia [when he was an important official] 90, the United States 70 and Sweden 40."

"Instead I choose as my standard something I call 'elitist individual egalitarianism.' It describes my current creed in the search for the Holy Socialist Grail. My first 'scientific love,' Marxism, turned out to be helpful as a personal religion under war combat conditions. Disastrous nonsense as a 'science of development,' and hateful reactionary oppression when institutionalized as state religion in a dozen countries."

Turning to his present home, he says: "Sweden has an egalitarian elite, embracing all parties, which uses and will use in the future much more than Yugoslavia and enormously more than the United States the convoy principle to guide the nation in orderly progressive movement forward in a world so stormy that Heraclitus would amend his 'Everything changes' to 'Everything changes quicker.'"

"Some individuals and social sectors must go ahead, but not excessively so. The speed and stability of the whole is determined by the constant improvement of life amid the 'rear' social echelons. In skillfully executing this belief, Sweden has become the model country in Europe, once again the most civilized part of the world since the two terrifying twins, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., have failed in their attempt to lead."

"Sweden has developed a system of broad participatory democracy, creative experimentation and encouragement of proposals for dealing with difficulties. Compared to Sweden, the U.S.A.—though quick to identify its social problems—is experiencing a value and leadership crisis. It lacks such an 'egalitarian elitist' as Franklin Roosevelt."

"Yugoslavia, still blinded by the belief that democracy and deviation are capitalist luxuries, is very slow to detect early, extremely grave problems resulting in unemployment and the emigration of hundreds of thousands of workers, intellectuals, etc. The same can be said of its nationality problem [arguments among separate Yugoslav republics speaking different languages]."

Professor Dedijer sees the United States during the past two generations and still today as "the most creative and innovative society in human history—though not socially just." He adds: "Democracy must be recognized as a social necessity, above all in societies striving toward egalitarianism, since it influences the productivity and the development of a society."

Here, for Stevan Dedijer, is the crux: He criticizes Marx and Lenin, demigods or demigods for official Yugoslavia, as never having recognized "the essential role of democracy in modern societies"—as America and Sweden did and do. And he concludes: "Though a Swedish citizen now, it is my enormous regret to see that, except in very rudimentary forms, the leading elite and the people of Yugoslavia, to whom I am bound by strong ties, still haven't found a way to use the soft social technology of 'capitalism' as they use its hard [industrial] technology."

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1976

Tower in Paris Guards Art Treasures

By ANDREAS FREUND

PARIS, April 2—Unknown to most Parisians, a tower set high and 180 feet in diameter is hidden behind a facade of a former bank in one of the city's most lively neighborhoods. It can be seen only from the Eiffel Tower, from which the public is usually excluded.

The hidden tower, built in the center of a building that once housed a bank, is a hollow triangle, surrounded by a moat and a drawbridge. It is made of concrete and steel and is 600-ton cupola. There is one entrance, with a series of doors that can be opened only from the tower.

The tower is Europe's biggest storehouse for valuable works of art. It can call there and say, "I am going on vacation. I will come and get the Rembrandt in the dining room and the three little Picassos in the bedroom. I return in three weeks."

An Unmarked Van Arrives With Escort

An unmarked van will draw up at the house. It will have been preceded by a car of a popular make and will be followed by another. The movers will come up the stairs and take them to the tower, known to insiders as the Trocadero Tower, because the building that surrounds it is off the Place du Trocadero, on the Avenue Raymond Poincaré.

The company that has been running this storage operation since 1972 is Sogegarde, derived from "Société Générale" and "garde," safekeeping. Société Générale is one of France's big three nationalized banks.

The tower, and the building around it, 62 years old, is the place to deposit the securities of its clients. In the early 1970's the Government, in an effort to ease inflation in Paris, ordered the state banks to decentralize their departments. Société Générale moved all its securities and other documents to Nantes in Brittany, raising the question of what to do with the newly available space.

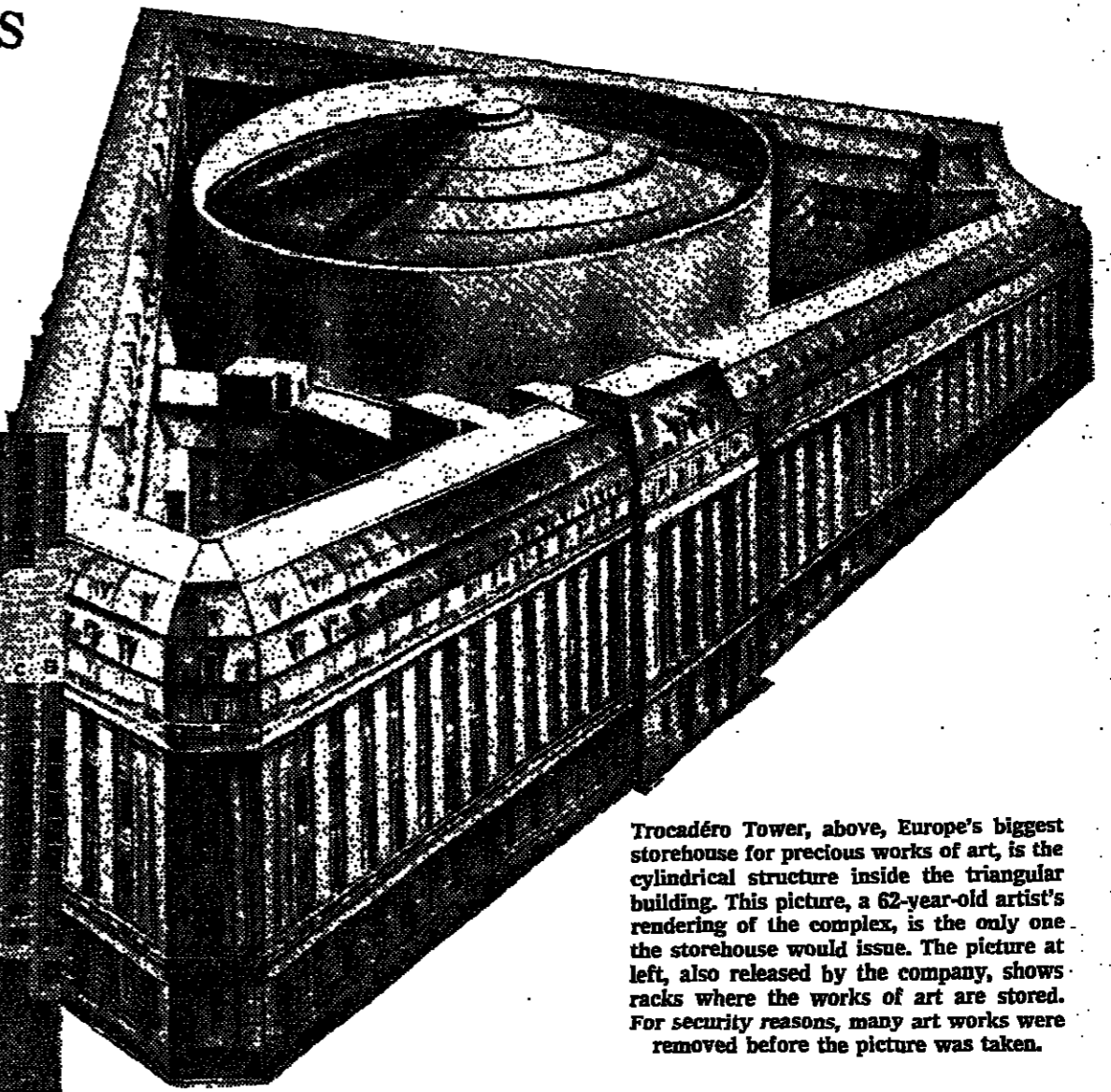
Sogegarde was the answer. It serves important clients and the bank's contribution to combating the mountings of valuable private property.

For electronic and other sophisticated surveillance systems were drawn up jointly by bankers from Société Générale, former intelligence officers and experts on art, according to Sogegarde.

A recent visitor to the building was told that a closed-circuit television system had picked him up the moment he entered the outer door from Avenue Raymond Poincaré. The visitor had to speak his name into a microphone next to a second door, and again into another next to the third before being let in.

At a switchboard sat a young woman watching three television screens monitoring the corridors. Before

Continued on Page 40, Column 6



Trocadero Tower, above, Europe's biggest storehouse for precious works of art, is the cylindrical structure inside the triangular building. This picture, a 62-year-old artist's rendering of the complex, is the only one the storehouse would issue. The picture at left, also released by the company, shows racks where the works of art are stored. For security reasons, many art works were removed before the picture was taken.

Peanut Bowl A Bar Peril?

By FRANK I. PRIAL

A free lunch long ago went the way of the nickel cigar. But free peanuts survived as the malaise right of the 1970's. Indeed, for many a us toper, they may well comprise the principal solid food.

Now, if Dr. Jack Goldman persists, the peanut bowl may go the way of the egg and the thick ham sandwich. At least in the bars of Westchester County. Dr. Goldman is the county health commissioner and a sworn foe of nuts. He is also down on free cheese crackers and any other items dispensed in a common bowl if meaning barkeeps. Recent changes in the state sanitary code, he said, make making from a communal bowl a health hazard.

Dr. Goldman insists that he is only doing his job. "If they want to serve customers an individual bowl of peanuts, we have nothing against that," he said. "But the law clearly prohibits re-service of food items out in the open."

Still Shelling Out

Dr. Goldman explained, is serving of any single dish to a number of people not in the same group—a bowl of bar peanuts.

At the other day, a visitor to the San Zee Inn in Tarrytown, drink in a peanut bowl, he was told. On the other hand, the Saw Pit, in Port Chester, continued to shell out peanuts in large quantities yesterday. "No one ever told us anything about peanuts being unsanitary," an assistant manager said.

In Manhattan, peanuts, pretzels, bowls of cheese and other items cleverly designed to make thirsty patrons thirstier abounded in the bars yesterday afternoon. "Who ever got a disease from peanuts?" asked a bartender at Sardis's, rhetorically.

New York City's deputy health commissioner in charge of peanuts and other restaurant sanitary problems said he was well aware of "Part 14," the section of the state sanitary code that bans the re-service of food. But, said Commissioner Jean Cropper, "So long as I'm in this job, nobody is going to go around taking peanuts off the bars. When someone reports a case of salmonella from peanuts, then we'll worry about it."



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Scholars Cultivate New Ideas on 'Piers the Plowman'

FROM THE PROLOGUE

Then the two sides met before trumpets could sound or heralds-at-arms could name the heroes.

Hoary Old Age who held the front line bore Death's banner before him; it was his due.

Nature followed with nasty diseases, pox and pestilence that laid people low; thus Nature, by corruption, killed off multitudes.

Piers the Plowman, by William Langland, translated by Margaret Williams (Random House).



A detail from a poster advertising the festival about him in 1943 than I do now," Professor Donaldson said, citing the complexities—blind references, chopped-up Bible quotations, scribal errors, modifiers half a line long that belong nowhere and seem to modify nothing.

There was, at one point, sharp division as to whether the term Ricardian (from Richard II who reigned 1377-1399) was meaningful in a critical and literary way when applied to 14th century poems. "A cliché of conventionalities," said Howard Schless of Columbia who was against it. Robert Hanning, also of Columbia, was inclined to accept it: "The desire to create distinctions is an attempt to make the study of literature manageable," he said. "I for one welcome it [Ricardian] flawed as it is."

Professor Donaldson, an outstanding Chaucerian who is also co-editor of the "B" text of Piers, said that after working on the Plowman for more than 30 years he felt more ignorance of the poet than ever. "I knew more

concert by Columbia's Collegian Musicum, under the direction of Paul Hawshaw, of 14th century music for recorder, voice and viol. There were also 20th century notes, thanks to the addition of two cantatas based on "Piers" and written by Charles Jones.

The art department arranged an exhibition of medieval manuscripts in facsimile in the rotunda of the Low Library building. One "Piers" manuscript was included but not for its intrinsic beauty. They have a tendency to be rather dull looking, said Jane Rosenthal who arranged the show. There were however, highly colored and intricately wrought examples of Psalters, Books of Hours and a sample from "The Book of Kells" with its pleasingly abstract designs.

Lorna J. Saxe of Queens College devoted her conference efforts not only to lecturing but also teaching medieval cooking. She turned out crustarde lombarde (custard, to the masses) and douce ame (chicken with milk and honey), and used spices alien to contemporary English cuisine—cubeb, galin-gale and hyssop.

Her recipes came from the court of Richard II, via her cookbook, "To the King's Taste." Unhappily, she agreed, that Piers, a man of rude habits and lowly toil, would have eaten such royal fare. He would have made do with bread, ale, and cheese, and none of your court manners. But as historians recall, Piers is worth a mess.

MAN WHO KILLED 3 POLICEMEN DIES

MIAMI BEACH, April 2 (UPI)—A fugitive who killed three policemen in a bid to escape capture died today from a pistol shot he fired into his own head when he realized he was trapped, the police said. Ronald Joseph Born, 41 years old, the gunman, believed to be from Blue Island, Ill., was wanted for failure to appear in United States District Court in Miami on an interstate auto theft charge. He had been staying at the Beach Motel for nearly a month, registered as Joseph Mouldou.

"United States marshals told me this morning that he had vowed he would never be taken alive," a police spokesman said. Officials said that when the three policemen, acting "on a sixth sense," approached Mr. Born's room at the motel to ask him about a stolen Lincoln sedan he had been driving, he opened fire with a shotgun. Thomas Hodges, 32, Clark Curlette, 28, and Frank Dazevedo, 31, were shot fatally.

Examiner \$4.9% Rise Alco's Rates

Service Commission recommended yesterday Long Island Lightly be granted a percentage of 4.9 percent rate, less than what the utility

Recent increase would company \$28,246,000. Annual revenues, to the examiner, Ed-Block. The company for a 15.6 percent to yield \$90 million

years ago, when costs rose rapidly, the Public Commission granted a substantial part of use they sought and ved them emergency increases when they

editions, however, Edison has denied utilities or scaled them. It was doing "in the utilities" im- financial condition, and lighting and Con- Edison had both temporary increases in rates. Both requests ed by the commission, as been refusing to temporary increases pects for permanent are under investiga-

was in line with a Edison last Feb. 27 that Consolidated Edison a increase in its electric bill \$114.3 million a year, instead of st for a 21.8 percent which would have 456 million.

These cases, the regula- tory took into account financial positions of ic utilities had im- considerably since they vered from the impact tery crisis and the y shortage of fuel oil.

News Summary and Index

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Despite the start of a 10-day truce in Lebanon yesterday, fighting continued in Beirut and the countryside. The radio during the day reported 30 to 40 kidnappings. The Parliament building in Beirut has been damaged and looted and Kamal Assad, the Speaker of Parliament, was trying to find another meeting place for the 99 deputies who have to elect a new President during the truce period. The leading Presidential candidates are Raymond Edde, the son of a former President, and Elias Sarkis, governor of the Bank of Lebanon. [Page 1, Col. 5.]

National

The Labor Department said that employment rose in March by 375,000 new jobs, bringing the number of employed persons to 7,027,000. This lowered the March unemployment rate to 7.5 percent from 7.6 percent in February. March was the fifth consecutive month in which the unemployment rate declined. [1:1.]

Labor Secretary W. J. Usery Jr. announced last night that two major trucking groups and 140,000 teamsters—one-third of those on strike—had reached agreement on a new contract. At the same time, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said that another one-third of the strikers had completed "interim" agreements with employers since Wednesday. [1:4.]

Ronald Reagan defended his use of unverified quotations attributed to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and said that President Ford's criticism of their use was unjustified. He also repeated a challenge to debate foreign policy issues with Mr. Ford, who had rejected the proposal. [1:7.]

President Ford said that Ronald Reagan's criticism of his defense policy was "built on misleading statements" and embellished by quotations that were "a fabrication, an invention." At a meeting with leaders of 42 ethnic organizations in Milwaukee, Mr. Ford made the most direct political attack on his rival for the Republican Presidential nomination, reflecting a change in strategy meant to blunt the impact of Mr. Reagan's televised speeches on national security. [1:6.]

The House voted 248 to 33 to reform the scandal-ridden grain-inspection system. Another and different reform measure is pending in the Senate Agriculture Commit-

tee. The House bill provides for Federal control of the inspection and weighing of grain at export terminals and sharply increased penalties for violations of the United States Grain Standards Act. The bill would also eliminate about 20 privately operated grain inspection agencies at grain ports and give the responsibility to the Government. Representative Thomas Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, was one of the legislators who thought the bill was not tough enough. He said "it's a Band-Aid on a gaping wound." [1:6-7.]

Metropolitan

The State Emergency Financial Control Board is likely to demand some modifications in the new transit contract because of its implications for other city unions. Officially everyone was saying that no decisions had been reached and that the matter was under study, but knowledgeable observers predicted that some action would be taken to hold down costs when the city unions' contracts expire next June 30. [1:8.]

Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the United States, told Congress that he was "concerned about whether the current financial plan for New York is a realistic one." He said at a Senate Banking Committee hearing on New York City finances that "perhaps it is not too early to consider the need for a more realistic and comprehensive plan, even if it indicates the need for some changes in the projected roles and responsibilities of all parties." [1:2.]

Pinball machines banned here in 1942 by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia except in amusement arcades may soon be legalized in hotels, bars, theaters and other designated places under a bill approved by the City Council's Consumer Affairs Committee. The bill is expected to be passed by the full Council. [1:2-5.]

Frank D. Gilroy, the playwright, won a verdict worth more than \$1 million and a victory for writers seeking to protect their work, because a television network, a production company and two publishers, without his permission, had based books on a television character he had created. The character was Amos Burke, a homicide detective, who was the hero of a television series called "Burke's Law." Mr. Gilroy said he had sold only television rights to Amos Burke, and retained publishing rights. [1:3.]

The Other News

International

New Saudi King speeds up modernization. Page 1
Argentina sets out new economic policy. Page 1
Congress seen approving C-130 sale to Egypt. Page 2
Israeli settlers dig in on West Bank. Page 3

The Talk of Ohlao—a fish-canning crisis. Page 4
Socialism is goal of Portuguese charter. Page 5
Italy faces political crisis over abortion. Page 9
21 Brazilian censors fail a test. Page 10
Shots fired at Soviet U.N. Mission. Page 10

Government and Politics

Morton to ask Ford to campaign more. Page 11
Larchmont is staying calm about primaries. Page 11
Goldin dials Carter's plan to aid cities. Page 11
Wisconsin: Land of milk, beer and paradoxes. Page 12
Poll indicates Governor Brown leads three rivals. Page 12
Audiences savor the candidates' qualities. Page 13
Carey against replenishing jobless-pay fund. Page 13
Book on Nixon stirs furor over its accuracy. Page 14
Governor Grasso weighs employee layoffs. Page 54

General

Boy, 15, is accused of Chinitown slaying. Page 25
Scholar upholds diversity in Jewish life. Page 28
Metropolitan Briefs. Page 31
Quiet area of Queens target of robberies. Page 31
Changes in city's day-care system slated. Page 31
Vandals assault 3 at old Lincoln Hospital. Page 31
Police hunt two Queens kidnaping suspects. Page 40
Suspected narcotics dealer shot to death. Page 40
Arol denies fraud in Bronx lease. Page 52
Bibi Andersson tells of Swedish tax arrest. Page 53

Industry and Labor

San Francisco traffic snarled by strike. Page 13

Quotation of the Day

"We're talking here about games of skill, not chance. Anyone operating a pinball machine won't be gambling. He would enjoy a game of skill for relaxation and leisure." — Councilman Eugene F. Mastropieri, sponsor of a bill in the City Council to allow pinball machines to be placed in bars, hotels, theaters and other designated areas. [5:2-5.]

Health and Science

Health officials query flu shots for all. Page 14
U.S. panel doubts threat to ozone. Page 30

Religion

Lutheran head dismisses 4 dissident leaders. Page 28
Amusements and the Arts
"Lipstick" opens at two movie houses. Page 19
Rose Wagemann makes Met debut in "Fidelio." Page 20
Vienna Philharmonic plays at Carnegie Hall. Page 20
Bernstein leads three American pieces. Page 20
Betty Parsons Gallery marks anniversary. Page 20
Lennart Anderson's works at Davis & Long. Page 23
Antique tarot cards are on display. Page 25
Biography of Frances Perkins is reviewed. Page 25

Going Out Guide

Family/Style
Tennis fashions for playing or lounging. Page 15
Bicentennial items glut the market. Page 15

Obituaries

choreographer. Page 30
Charles Marks, ex-State David Blair, British dancer, Court justice. Page 30
Ruby Miller, a star of the Edwardian era. Page 30
Business and Financial
Stock market declines fourth time in week. Page 33
Increase slows in number of problem banks. Page 33
Its width makes Harris an endangered tweed. Page 33

Transit confident savings will pay raises. Page 54
State employees ratify 2-year contract. Page 54

Stock fees continued drop in last third of 1975. Page 33
Marathon Oil unit seeks Pan Ocean shares. Page 33
Patent: Electronic alarm watch devised. Page 33

Amex. Exchange. 35
Bond Sales. 36
Business Briefs. 35
Commodities. 39
Dividends. 39
Foreign Exchange. 37

Grains. 39
Market Indicators. 34
Market Place. 34
Money. 37
Mutual Funds. 32
N.Y. Stock Exch. 34
Out-of-Town. 28
Over the Counter. 32

Sports
Nets down Colonels, 111-87, clinch second. Page 16
Kapp loses suit against N.F.L. on Coast. Page 17
A's send Jackson, Holtzman to Orioles. Page 17
Spurrier, Hall and Dickey trades head list. Page 17
Mets defeat Pirates; Seaver remains unsigned. Page 17
Misses Evert and Goolagong reach final. Page 18

Notes on People Page 20
Editorials and Comment
Editorials and Letters. Page 26
C. L. Sulzberger on Janus-like socialism. Page 27
Russell Baker: Much ado about machismo. Page 27
David Kahn: forestalling computer wiretaps. Page 27
Readers reply to Lew Powell March 22 article. Page 27

CORRECTION

Pictures of a group of women with a new hairdo called the "Wedge" were transposed in The New York Times yesterday. The correct identities in the lower panel of pictures, from left to right, are Carolyn Oliner, Ann Benedetto, Mary Earle, Pat Shea, Joan Welzen and Joan Rubenstein.

Peril to Ozone Shield Doubted In Report by U.S. Study Group

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI)—A Federal interagency group concluded yesterday that six suggested hazards to the earth's ozone radiation shield appeared to be no immediate serious problem but required further study.

The report did not address the controversy over the effects of fluorocarbon spray-can gases on the atmospheric layer of ozone. But Carroll Pegler, co-chairman of the group, said that the group stood by a report last June on that issue that said fluorocarbons remained a cause for concern.

Also not considered in the new report were possible threats to the 10- to 40-mile-high ozone layer caused by nitrogen oxide emissions from fleets of high-flying supersonic jets. The new report assessed six classes of possible hazards to the ozone, nitrogen fertilizers, brominated compounds, other chlorinated compounds, particulates of dust in the stratosphere, exhaust from the space shuttle rocket plane and carbon monoxide.

DISTRICT 3 PLANS TO EXTEND HOURS

Permits Schools to Return to former Schedules

The board of a West Side school district has decided to allow its 23 schools to return to their old schedules.

But at the request of Chancellor Irving Anker, it has postponed lengthening the day until Mr. Anker has discussed the matter with the Central Board of Education.

"It's still up in the air," said Hector Aponte, said Hector Aponte, chairman of Community District Board No. 3, where parents have been conducting sit-ins at five of the schools. "We hope to settle this thing by next week."

Robert H. Terte, a spokesman for the Board of Education, said last night that Mr. Anker was scheduled to meet with the Central Board about the matter on Tuesday but that he did not know what was going to be discussed.

Last fall, the Board of Education ordered all of the city's 32 local school districts to shorten their instructional day by 45 minutes, twice a week. The reduction in class time was mandated after the September teacher's strike. Schools were supposed to schedule preparation periods for teachers the days the youngsters are dismissed early, thus cutting down staff costs.

STATE SEEKS HOMES FOR HARD-TO-ADOPT

Special to The New York Times ALBANY, April 2—The State Department of Social Services started a new adoption service this week to recruit adoptive families for 2,000 hard-to-place children now waiting for homes.

The centerpiece of the new service is a two-volume loose-leaf binder containing photographs of the children, which has been distributed to public and private adoption agencies and child welfare organizations throughout the state.

The new program is modeled after a book distributed by a private organization, the Council of Adoptive Parents, which had sought unsuccessfully to run the new state program on a contract basis.

The photographs are accompanied by one-paragraph descriptions of the child's personality and any special problems.

The new program will cost \$135,000 this fiscal year, half of it Federal funds. Those who want information about the program can call a toll-free number, (800) 342-3710.

CHARLES MARKS, EX-JUSTICE, DIES

Presided in State Trial of Malcolm X Murderers

Charles Marks, a former State Supreme Court justice, who presided at the Malcolm X murder trial in the 1960's, died of a heart attack Thursday in the Miami Heart Institute. He was 82 years old and lived in Miami Beach and formerly had lived in New York.

In 32 years on the bench he had been praised and criticized for rulings that infuriated either the District Attorney's office or defense lawyers. In a ruling just before his retirement on reaching the statutory age limit in January 1970, he set aside the convictions and ordered a new trial of three men sentenced to 25 years in prison on charges of bribery and operating a heroin-processing "factory" in the Bronx.

He found that the convictions had been obtained on "tainted evidence," obtained through unauthorized wire-tappings. In 1958, he gave six-month suspended sentences to 13 men described by the prosecutors as "the top men in the policy racket."

The Assistant District Attorney, Peter D. Andreoli, had asked for the maximum sentence, two years in prison, but Justice Marks found that the grand jury minutes did not support the prosecution. Justice Marks was often attacked also for the harshness of his sentences. In 1961, he gave a confession rapist and robber 60 to 100 years in prison, one of the longest sentences ever given in a non-murder case in the court's history.

He aroused the anger of the Black Panthers in 1969 by fixing bail at \$100,000 each for 14 of 21 defendants accused of plotting to terrorize the city. He criticized the Panthers' affidavits on his client's history and warned he might consider possible criminal proceedings.

In 1966, he gave life terms to three Black Muslims convicted of murdering Malcolm X. The following year, he held the author of the best-selling book, "How to Avoid Probate," Norman F. Davy, in criminal contempt and issued an injunction against the book's sale and distribution. He ruled that publication of the book constituted unlawful practice of law.

Mr. Marks graduated from City College and the New York Law School, helping to support himself by working as a Western Union messenger, a law office clerk and a choir singer in a synagogue.

His work on post-World War I housing shortages led to his appointment to the City Housing Commission. He later served as counsel to many trade organizations, including the Retail Meat Dealers of New York.

A Democrat, he served 18 years on the Municipal Court bench before becoming a General Sessions judge in 1956. He was named to the Supreme Court when it was reorganized in 1962.

Surviving are his wife, the former Beatrice Engelhart Rubin; three children, Howard, Lester and Lucille Ellison, of his earlier marriage to the former Paul Unger; three stepsons, William, Richard and Lawrence; Rubin, and eight grandchildren.

There will be a funeral service tomorrow at 2 P.M. at the Riverside Memorial Chapel, Amsterdam Avenue at 76th Street.

Leftists Said to Dominate West Bank Election Drive

TEL AVIV, April 2 (Reuters)—Campaigning began today for local elections in the occupied West Bank, where candidates sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization are expected to find wide support.

Several leaders faithful to Jordan, which administered the area until Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967, are not contesting the elections, an attempt by the Israeli authorities to get them to do so. Others were reported by informed sources today to be facing strong opposition from left-wing and radical candidates, mainly younger men.

The predominance of radical and left-wing elements in the list of 577 candidates was seen in Israel as a major reverse for Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who had hoped the second election since 1967 would bring forward a new generation of moderate West Bank Arab leaders.

Carlo Cardinal Grano Is Dead; Veteran of Vatican Diplomacy

ROME, April 2 (UPI)—Cardinal Carlo Grano, a veteran Vatican diplomat and a former chief of ceremony, died today at his home. He was 83 years old.

His death reduces the number of cardinals to 117 from a record high of 145 after the last consistory in 1973. On Secretariat Staff Cardinal Grano, who was born in Rome, was on the staff of the Vatican secretariat of state when the present Pope, then Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, was assistant secretary.



The New York Times, 1961 Justice Charles Marks

Ruby Miller Dead; Star 'Gaiety Girl' Of Edwardian Era

CHICHESTER, England, April 2 (AP)—Ruby Miller, former music hall star, dancing partner of King Edward VII and co-star of the stage-door johnnies, died in a nursing home here Friday. She was 86 years old.

She was known as "the gayest of the gaiety girls," the showgirls who appeared at London's Gaiety Theater, now long gone. It was a hub of the elegant social life that revolved around Edward.

Miss Miller went on the London stage as a 14-year-old chorus girl and was soon a star. During her heyday in the early 1900s, a Romanov Grand Duke sipped champagne from her slipper.

When the Grand Duke handed me my slipper back, I remarked that it was a little damp," she said once. "Next morning an equestrian delivered no fewer than six dozen pairs, all bought from the firm which normally made my shoes."

She continued to appear in hit shows after World War I, but the conflict had brought an end to the Edwardian world. She later took up clairvoyance and astrology, made movies and television shows and recorded a few songs.

In her book "Believe Me or Not," Miss Miller wrote that her second husband, the composer and pianist Max Darewski, had begged her through a medium not to commit suicide after he died of pneumonia in 1929, a few months after their marriage. Her first husband, Lieut. Philip Samson, died in 1915 of injuries suffered in World War I.

Dr. Peter Herbut, President Of Jefferson Medical School

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (AP)—Dr. Peter A. Herbut, president of Thomas Jefferson University, died yesterday at his home in suburban Rosemont. He was 63 years old.

When Dr. Herbut took over as president of the school in 1967, it was Jefferson Medical College, but he announced plans to upgrade it to full university status. In 1969, the plans were fulfilled when Thomas Jefferson was chartered. It is the largest private medical school in the United States.

Dr. Herbut, a pathologist, received his medical degree from McGill University in Montreal in 1937. He joined the Jefferson faculty in 1939 as an assistant professor of pathology. He became chairman of the department in 1948 and held that position until he became president.

Survivors include his wife, Margaret, two daughters, and three grandchildren. JEROME SOLOMON

Jerome Solomon, president of the Biotic Drug Company of New York and the Minimax Company of Chicago as well as a vice president of Marcal Paper Mills here, died Thursday in Memorial. He was 65 years old and lived at 70-20 106th Street, Forest Hills, Queens.

Mr. Solomon, a nephew of the sculptor, was considered an authority on his uncle's works. He organized art exhibitions, the last an Epstein retrospective at Syracuse University last October.

He leaves his wife, Florence; two daughters, Mrs. Alan Mishler and Mrs. David Bergant; a brother, three sisters and six grandchildren.

David Blair of the Royal Ballet, Dancer-Choreographer, Is Dead

By CLIVE BARNES David Blair, one of Britain's foremost dancers and a well-known choreographer for the American Ballet Theater, died Thursday in London at the age of 43.

Mr. Blair, who was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964, was at his death director-designate of the Norwegian Ballet.

With his style, zest and feeling, David Blair was effortlessly one of the finest British dancers of his time. As a choreographer, the gift he made of "Swan Lake" and "Giselle" in their original Russian versions played a vital part in the building of the American classical repertory.

Mr. Blair was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, on July 27, 1932. His name was then David Butterfield. At the age of 8 he saw a performance of the Anglo-Polish Ballet that totally changed his life. He conceived the ambition to be a dancer. In 1946 he got a scholarship to the Sadler's Wells School (now the Royal Ballet School) in London, and a year or so later he joined the Sadler's Wells Theater Ballet, which was the junior branch of the Sadler's Wells Ballet.

He was enormously successful. In fact he was the first homegrown, as it were, major British male dance technician. There were others, but Mr. Blair, with his mixture and competitiveness, remained top of the heap for many years.

His American debut was made with the Sadler's Wells Theater Ballet in 1952. In New York he danced the Prince in Sir Frederick Ashton's striking new production of "The Nutcracker," but he was also seen in the leading roles in two John Cranko ballets, "Pineapple Poll" and "Harlequin at April." At that time, at 20, he was already a dancer of marked brilliance.

He joined the Royal Ballet in 1956 as the Royal Opera House's "The Sleeping Beauty." In 1967 he reproduced the complete "Swan Lake" for Ballet Theater (the first time the ballet had been produced by a local company), and two years later he staged his version of "Giselle." Both remain in the current repertory.

He married the British ballerina Marjorie Lane, who survives him, as do their twin daughters.

Mr. Blair eventually became well-known as a ballet master. In 1965 he staged "Swan Lake" in Atlanta, and the following year he produced "The Sleeping Beauty." In 1967 he reproduced the complete "Swan Lake" for Ballet Theater (the first time the ballet had been produced by a local company), and two years later he staged his version of "Giselle." Both remain in the current repertory.

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CHARLES BOCKETT, 66, STOCKBROKER, DEAD

Charles J. Bockett, a former member of the board of governors of the American Stock Exchange and vice chairman for three years, died yesterday in Memorial Hospital after a long illness. His age was 66. He lived at 240 DeMott Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I., and in Naples, Fla.

Before his retirement from the Exchange in 1964 Mr. Bockett was a senior partner in Bockett, Will & Company, specialists in approximately 55 corporations. In the early 1940's, he was a partner in Gammack & Company and he had also been a general partner in Stanley, Janeway & Howe.

For the last five years in Florida, Mr. Bockett was a financial consultant and manager of the Naples office of McCormick & Company.

He leaves his wife, the former Mary Byrne Mutholland; two sons, two daughters, a stepson, a stepdaughter and 20 grandchildren.

Roger Riviere of France, Ex-Cycling Record-Holder

ST. ETIENNE, France, April 2 (AP)—Roger Riviere, a former world cycling record-holder who became a drug addict, died yesterday at his home, following a recent operation for cancer of the larynx. He was 40 years old.

Mr. Riviere's life was haunted by trouble, following his biggest triumph, on Sept. 23, 1958, when he set a world cycling record of about 30 miles per hour at the Vigorelli track in Milan.

Two years later, when he was challenging Italy's Gastone Nencini for the lead in the Tour de France, Mr. Riviere fell into a ravine on a hill climb, breaking two vertebrae in the fall. He was considered an 80 percent invalid when he left the hospital two months later.

Mr. Riviere opened a restaurant in St. Etienne and was charged with staging a fraudulent bankruptcy when business was bad. He was later arrested and found guilty of possession of drugs.

REV. JERE J. DINEEN

The Rev. Jere J. Dineen, pastor of Holy Spirit Catholic Church, New Hyde Park, L. I., died Thursday in the church rectory. His age was 70.

Father Dineen graduated from St. Francis College and St. John's Seminary, both in Brooklyn, and was ordained in 1929. After serving as a curate in Brooklyn parishes, he became pastor of St. Joseph the Worker Church in East Patchogue in 1953 and in 1955 of Holy Spirit Church. He is survived by a brother, John, of Lynbrook, L. I.

Deaths

AKERS—Anthony B., 61 years of age, died of cancer of the larynx at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on April 2, 1976. He was born in New York City and was a member of the Holy Trinity Church, New York City. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two children, Joseph and Anthony. Burial will be in Holy Trinity Cemetery, New York City, on Monday, April 5, 11 A.M.

BERNARDINI—Maddalena (nee Ciano), 81 years of age, died of cancer of the larynx at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on April 2, 1976. She was born in Italy and was a member of the Holy Trinity Church, New York City. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, and two children, Joseph and Maddalena. Burial will be in Holy Trinity Cemetery, New York City, on Monday, April 5, 11 A.M.

BRETT—Ethel (nee Nelson), 81 years of age, died of cancer of the larynx at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on April 2, 1976. She was born in New York City and was a member of the Holy Trinity Church, New York City. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, and two children, Joseph and Ethel. Burial will be in Holy Trinity Cemetery, New York City, on Monday, April 5, 11 A.M.

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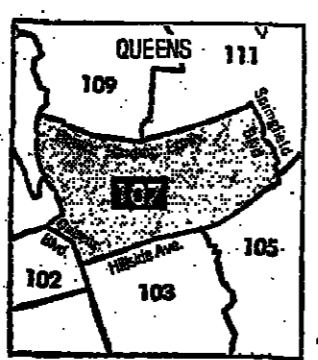
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Neighborhoods: Sylvan Queens Starts to Put Locks on Property

EVANS ASBURY not so long ago gardens, golf courses and woods, the suburbs of Queens surrounding that quaintly suburban town are graced very, their streets all trees. Some of though attractive, modest in size, massive vine-covered edifices that look



The New York Times/April 3, 1976

have one thing — their doors are with the latest and obtainable. And automobiles. used to lock said Mrs. Thomas a resident of since 1932. all like cousins — living in and out of houses, neighbors on Sunday. bolts and chains dogs barking all

buildings have their own special citizen patrol to augment the efforts of the police. "Our object was to reduce people crime — property can be replaced but you can't replace people," said William Nathanson, the retired salesman who organized 600 volunteers to patrol central Queens — including Bayside and Forest Hills in two adjoining precincts. "Street crime has been cut down in the 107th Precinct since our organization was formed," Mr. Nathanson said. "We don't get too much of violent crime anymore."

Schutta, auto larceny is the precinct's "biggest crime problem of late." "And auto parts," he continued. "Radiators, because they're made of copper, and radial tires, there seems to be quite a market for them." One of those who discovered the radiator missing from his car was Steven Orlow, counsel to the Borough President of Queens. "I couldn't believe my eyes," he said last week. "But I discovered that the same thing had happened to some of my friends." Mr. Nathanson's car was stolen from a service road on which it was parked, with other cars, near the Van Wyck Expressway. The precinct is bounded by the Long Island Expressway on the north and crossed east-west by Grand Central Parkway. The quick getaway afforded to thieves by these expressways makes apprehension difficult, according to Captain Schutta. Reported felonious crimes rose in the precinct by 20.2 percent last year over the previous year, a much sharper rise than the borough-wide 12 percent and citywide 11.8 percent, according to a recent New York Times survey of crime trends. "Over 83 percent of that increase is accounted for in property crimes, and most of these were auto larcenies," said Captain Schutta. "We had a 7.5 percent increase in burglaries, 8.7 percent increase in robberies and 38 percent increase in auto larcenies." The precinct includes Queens College, St. John's University and Queens General Hospital. Its transformation from farm land and golf courses was spurred in the 1940's by the World's Fair, United Nations meetings at Lake Success and Flushing Meadows, and a demand for new housing for veterans returning after World War II. The service roads to the expressways, and the winding streets of the area, are solidly parked with cars, many belonging to High-Rise apartment residents too far away to keep an eye on them. Robbery Close to Home But Mrs. Meryl Rosenthal, who has been living happily in a house in Oakland Gardens a block from Union Turnpike with her family for 20 years, had her car stolen from her driveway during a recent night. Eight years ago, and again two years ago, the Rosenthal house was broken into. Floodlights, bolts and a burglar-alarm system — and perhaps the civilian patrol — have protected the house since. "But we're not about to move," Mrs. Rosenthal declared. "Where are you going to move to? It's a pleasant neighborhood still, and my husband's office in Manhattan was robbed twice in two weeks." Hilda Ruben, who moved to a house in Kew Gardens Hills 32 years ago, when it was surrounded by farm land, isn't going to move either. Her wallet was stolen from her in a supermarket recently, and she sees "kids hanging out with drugs" in a nearby park and notes that "there are heavy gates on the doors and windows of stores on Main Street." "Where are you going to run to?" Mrs. Ruben asks. "This is my home. No one's going to drive me away. No one's going to guarantee to me that if I move to the perfect community five years from now it won't be the same. Something touches every place. You just stay put and do the best you can."

Metropolitan Briefs

Pool Funds to Earn Interest

Some of city-agency bank accounts earning no interest are being consolidated to end the loss of potential earnings, Harrison J. Goldin said. Most city money in an interest-bearing account, but some agencies maintained separate accounts to meet unusual circumstances, the Department of Health, for receipt of an average monthly balance in a separate fund of \$102,748, which earns no interest. Mr. Goldin said of interest on accounts of three city agencies at \$100,000 a year.

Sales to Sun Myung Moon Halt

Anglowood Company has stopped shipping candy for Sun Myung Moon's church, following reports that several people had become sick after eating the candy, officials said. The concern, the Delson Candy officials had shipped about 2,500 cartons of the followers of Mr. Moon, said it was cooperating with federal officials and state health officials in New York and New Jersey, to detect any impurities in the candy. Candy is distributed in 5.25-ounce boxes with a red and gold label. The candy is sold by the United Church under the name of Bless America Bicentennial Candy. John A. president of the candy company, said.

Teacher Wins Job Back

State Education Commissioner, Ewald B. Nyquist, the discharge of a kindergarten teacher upstate dismissed because she would not recite the Pledge of Allegiance. The teacher, Claudia S. Bein of the War-Central School District, taught her students the pledge but refused to recite it because she was a witness.

Fall From Scaffold

Queens workmen fell from the fifth floor of a apartment store at 168-19 Jamaica Avenue when the scaffold collapsed as they were making repairs. The workmen were admitted to Queens General Hospital, notified as John Tusa of 123-03 109th Avenue, in addition, and Daniel Marturella of 127-27 162d and Vincent Tenaglia of 22-44 43d Street, both in condition.

Arrested as Part of Drug Operation

Six persons were arrested in Hartford as part of the police described as a \$1 million heroin and selling operation. Police sources said that the operation was a seven-month investigation, during which they spent \$27,000 to buy drugs as evidence. They ring involved people in Hartford, New York City, Puerto Rico, Springfield, Mass., and Mexico. Other suspects are being sought.

Police Blotter:

30-year-old woman from Jamaica, Queens, was taken to death in a room of the Dixie Hotel, at 250 4th Street. The woman was identified as Nichole. No arrests have been made. A gunman estimated \$1,800 from a branch of Citibank at 200 Park Ave. A 23-year-old resident of the Martinique at 48 West 32d Street, was arrested in the bludgeoning on March 15 of Lois A. Holloway, a 65-year-old the hotel. The suspect was identified as Curtis



SIDEWALK SUPERINTENDENTS are attracted to the site where the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is expanding its bus terminal on Eighth Avenue between 41st and 42d Streets. The \$160 million project to be completed by 1978, could add 75 bus loading gates to old terminal.

Changes Are Expected in the City's Day-Care System

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr. City day-care centers will be reimbursed on the basis of their actual daily attendance, rather than their capacity, and underutilized centers will be either closed or consolidated, according to top officials at the Agency for Child Development. Further, the agency, which has been strongly criticized for alleged mismanagement and which is facing a 15 percent budget cut, intends to shift the responsibility for certifying eligibility for day-care programs from the city's 408 centers to a component of the agency itself. The agency sources also said there would be a major shake-up of personnel in which the deputy commissioner, two of three assistant commissioners and an unspecified number of high-level employees whose performance had been deemed poor would be replaced. The sources said Commissioner Betti S. Whaley would retain her position. She has been superseded in recent

weeks by Lewis Frankfort, the personnel director for the Human Resources Administration, of which the agency is a component, who was quietly moved into the agency to carry out the shakeup. Mayor Beame promised changes in the agency several weeks ago, following a critical report by a special task force that he had appointed to investigate charges of poor management and fiscal laxity in the day-care program. Mayor Beame ordered James Henry Smith, the new H.R.A. chief, to oversee the shakeup and Mr. Smith in turn appointed Mr. Frankfort to supersede the authority of Commissioner Whaley in carrying it out. The changes are said to be a point-by-point effort to correct the deficiencies cited by the special task force. The planned shift in eligibility certification, for example, follows the task force's assertion that the centers had been too lax in checking on the income lev-

els of applicants and the actual termination last Wednesday of 7,200 families whose incomes were deemed too high. And a special unit to be comprised of real estate and legal specialists will be formed to examine leases on day-care centers, a major point of criticism in the task force's report. Also, a computerized information system will be set up to, among other things, provide better data on where money is spent and how centers use their resources. Some Called Overpaid According to agency sources, morale is low, with many workers wondering if they will be dismissed or how they will fare when tested for competency. "We have a situation now where some high-level personnel are remunerated well above their level of performance and competency and where other very dedicated personnel are paid well below their level of competency and dedication," one high-ranking agency official said. "We will test each employee and correct this situation as needed," the official said. The official said management and fiscal control were weak at the central office, where about half the agency staff works. The agency's staff is expected to remain at about 350 after the shakeup, although the budget is expected to be cut by 15 percent next year, to about \$125 million.

The agency spokesmen said it was anticipated that several million dollars in savings would result from the new controls to be imposed on the day-care program. For example, substantial savings—the officials would not be specific—are expected to result from consolidating centers that are operating at less than 80 percent of capacity and closing some centers in areas in which there are several serving roughly the same area. And basing a center's budget on the actual number of children it serves on a daily basis instead of the current policy of reimbursing a center on the basis of its capacity to serve is expected to produce substantial savings also. There are about 50 centers that are unlicensed. Of this number, agency officials say 15 are not likely to qualify for licensing by the July 1 cutoff date and so will be closed. Additional budget savings should result, these agency sources said, from setting the weekly per capita expenditure for each child to \$65. The mayor's task force had found expenditures now range from \$45.23 a child to \$122.56. The agency is also looking at the functions of its nine field-resource centers, which provide professional assistance to day-care centers with an eye toward consolidation or the closing of those with poor or low productivity or utilization.

Fewer Shots Fired By the Police in '75 Than in Prior Year

Fewer than 2 percent of members of the city's police force fired their pistols in the line of duty last year as the number of gun incidents declined for the third consecutive year, according to a Police Department report. Police officials said the decrease apparently resulted from more-stringent regulations established in 1973 following the fatal shooting of a 10-year-old Staten Island boy in a stolen-car chase. A report issued by Chief of Operations James F. Hannon noted that there were 439 gun-firing incidents last year, compared with 470 in 1974. The number of officers using their weapons dropped to 566 from 592 in 1974. During 1975, the size of the police force ranged from 27,000 to 30,000. Since 1972, officers have been prohibited from firing warning shots and from shooting at moving vehicles. Every gun firing is reviewed by the department's Firearms Discharge Review Board to determine if the officer acted properly. The 1975 report included these findings: six officers were killed and 16 were wounded in gunfights with criminals; 42 suspected criminals were killed by the police and 91 were wounded; gun incidents led to the arrest of 442 suspects, and five officers committed suicide with their own guns.

3 Assaulted by Vandals At Old Lincoln Hospital

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON Two staff members of Lincoln Hospital were assaulted and one was stabbed Thursday when they surprised a band of vandals and looters in the mostly vacated buildings of the old Bronx facility. The staff members work for the psychiatry department and a drugs detoxification unit, which were not moved last week when all the other treatment units were transferred to the new Lincoln Hospital. Standing late yesterday in the flooded debris of the psychiatry department, staff workers estimated that a series of thefts and destructive forays had run into losses about \$100,000. While they talked to news-

men in the darkened rooms—the flooding had put out the lights—moving men arrived to take these final units from the 67-year-old institution. Dr. Gabriel Koz, director of the psychiatry department said he did not know how soon his department could resume treatment of their 20,000 outpatient caseload. Gayla Blackwell, the associate director of outpatient care, said that the thefts began last Saturday night and that attempts to get hospital policemen assigned to the building had not been successful. She said that about 3 P.M. on Thursday, she and several other staff members surprised a group of about 8 to 10 men breaking into the filing cabinets and cardboard cartons that had been packed with records and equipment for removal. "Two of them had knives and a couple threatened us with pipes," Miss Blackwell said. When the staff members tried to get the men to leave the building, Miss Blackwell said, one pushed her and struck Mrs. Naomi Griffin, an administrative assistant, in the face. She said that a worker in the detoxification unit, Rick Murphy, rushed to aid the woman and was stabbed twice in the arm. He was treated and released. A group of men from the detoxification unit then routed the vandals. Hospital workers reported that the looters took water coolers, typewriters, air-conditioners and copper pipes, among other things. The removal of water coolers and pipes caused the flooding. Some medical sources at the hospital said that the delay in moving the psychiatry department was related to what they called an attempt by some Lincoln officials to oust Dr. Koz and replace him with a Spanish surnamed psychiatrist. A Lincoln Hospital spokesman yesterday denied any political ramifications in the delay. He said it had been caused by the need to construct safety features on the windows of the psychiatry department's new 10th-floor location.

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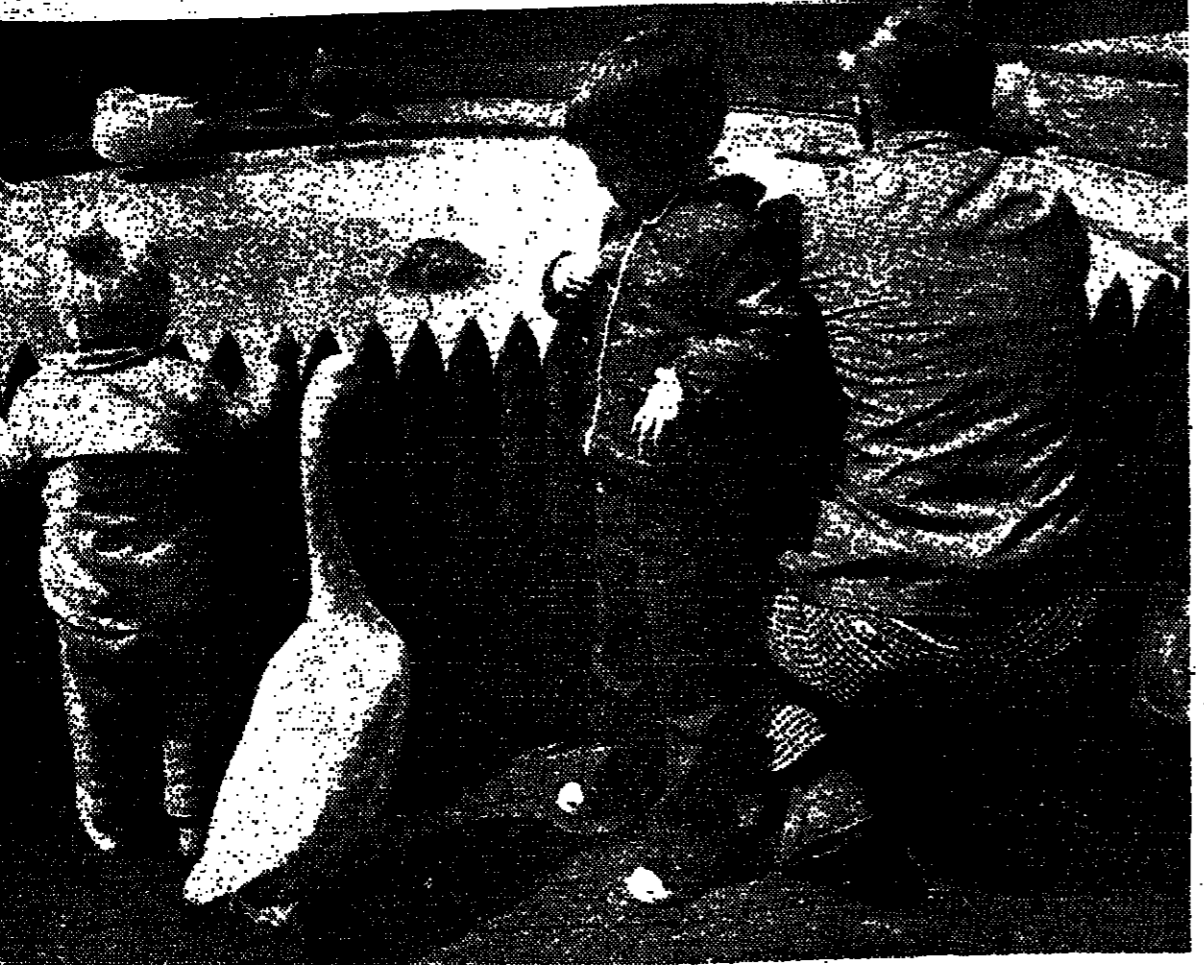
Mrs. Ernst F. Schindele pours champagne on the stern of the craft after unsuccessful attempts to christen her. Next to Mrs. Schindele is her husband, originator of the idea.

Speedboat Ambulance Will Aid Boatmen on the Sound

Special to The New York Times STAMFORD, Conn., April 2 —A four-year-old high-speed patrol boat similar to those used by the United States Navy in Vietnam was launched here today as a floating ambulance. The boat, which was said to have cost \$58,000, was fitted with \$12,000 worth of the latest emergency medical equipment. She will provide free service to the boating

public from Greenwich to Norwalk in a test program starting May 1. The floating ambulance is the brainchild of Ernst F. Schindele, who is president of Fairfield Medical Products Corporation, which owns the boat. The 31-foot craft will be staffed by volunteer doctors, registered nurses and emergency medical technicians. The Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Stamford ma-

rine police will volunteer as boat operators. Leo R. Schwartz, chief of emergency medical services of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in Washington, attended the launching. The boat is manufactured by Uniflite and has two 225-horsepower gasoline engines that can push her fiberglass hull to 35 miles an hour.



TAKE A GANDER: Young visitor to the Children's Zoo in the Bronx stares at a wandering goose and is stared at back. The zoo, which gives youngsters a chance to touch domesticated animals, opened for the season.

Frank E. Campbell Funeral Chapel

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Some quotations represent after-hours trading during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Table of stock quotations for various companies, including AT&T, Amstar, Amgen, and others. Columns include company name, bid price, and asked price.

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Table of Authority Bonds, listing various bond issues with their respective terms and yields.

Table of United States Government and Agency Bonds, listing various government securities with their terms and yields.

Table of World Bank Bonds, listing international bonds with their terms and yields.

Table of Mutual Funds, listing various investment funds with their names and performance metrics.

Table of Mutual Funds (continued), listing various investment funds with their names and performance metrics.

Table of Other Bonds, listing various non-government bonds with their terms and yields.

Supplementary O-T-C section containing additional market information and advertisements.

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Murray, a crofter on the island of Lewis with Harris in the Outer Hebrides, working a 50-year-old loom to make Harris tweed cloth.

Harris: An Endangered Tweed

ER I. KILBORN The New York Times
JWAY, Scotland— Murray is a crofter, a small farmer of a kind that has almost disappeared in Scotland. Mr. Murray is one of the few crofters left in the Outer Hebrides, a group of islands off the northwest coast of Scotland. Murray gets by as a crofter on the island of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, one of the largest of the islands. He has a 50-year-old loom to make Harris tweed cloth.



The Harris tweed label

It would also, it is widely agreed, compromise the quality of Harris tweed. For the next two or three weeks, the weavers will be voting by postal ballots on a proposal to leave their crofts each day and work in factories. Most oppose the change, but they fear that the factories will be built anyway.

mostly farmers and fishermen, the islands are afflicted by high unemployment, now over 20 percent, and heavy emigration. There was good money in this when I started," said Mr. Murray, who is 29. "But I think all textiles have been through a bad patch." Employment Drops Indeed, the whole woolen sector of the British textile industry has been suffering through the worldwide recession of the last two years. Employment in that period has dropped from 110,000 to 90,000, with production down about 20 percent. But Harris tweed is much worse off. Ten years ago, Mr. Murray's first as a crofter, the industry hit its peak, producing 7.5 million yards of cloth. There were 1,200 crofters working here then, more than twice the current number. In an average year, the industry has revenues of \$10 million. There has been a similar decline in the Stormovay mills, which card, spin and dye the wool for the weavers and then finish the fabric and sell it, mostly in Europe and the United States. Five years ago, there were 900 crofters in the industry. Continued on Page 35, Column 1

UNIT OF MARATHON SEEKS PAN OCEAN

Energy Subsidiary Offering \$18 a Share—Deal Could Involve \$260 Million

By HERBERT KOSEWITZ Marathon Energy Ltd., a subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company, announced in Findlay, Ohio, yesterday that it was ready to acquire \$18 a share in any and all shares of the Pan Ocean Oil Corporation, owner of vast reserves of oil, gas and minerals. Marathon's offer, if successful, would involve expenditures of \$260 million. On Thursday, Marathon purchased 3,263,726 shares at \$18 a share from three directors and certain other shareholders of Pan Ocean and \$15 million principal amount of Pan Ocean notes convertible into 1,875,000 additional shares. If the notes are converted, Marathon will own 36.5 percent of the 12,205,780 outstanding shares.

All of the remaining Pan Ocean directors have indicated their intention to tender their shares, but they are not making any recommendation concerning the offer to other shareholders. The tender offer is scheduled to expire at 5 P.M. April 23. Marathon Oil is a producer, refiner and marketer of oil. It reported net income of \$170.4 million for 1974 on sales of \$2.99 billion. Pan Ocean is reported to own reserves of 9.8 billion barrels of crude oil and condensates and 174.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas. W. R. Grace Agrees To Acquire Sheplers W. R. Grace & Co. said yesterday that it had agreed to acquire Sheplers Inc. of Wichita, Kan., a privately owned company merchandising outdoor apparel with a Western motif. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed, but it was learned that the consideration was in excess of \$10 million. Sheplers reported sales of \$21.5 million in 1975. Metromedia Inc. Buys Harlem Globetrotters Metromedia Inc., a publishing and broadcasting company and owner of the Ice Capades, a touring ice-skating show, announced yesterday that it had purchased the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team for \$12 million. Included in the sale was GCI Merchandising International, which is also owned by Globetrotter Communications, the parent company of the Harlem Globetrotters. Globetrotter Communications announced also that it is selling the Rodi Boat Company of Chicago and Rodi Chris-Craft of Pompano Beach, Fla., to private investor groups. Peoples Drug Revises Terms for Lane Merger The Peoples Drug Stores of Alexandria, Va., said yesterday that it had revised the terms of a proposed merger of the Lane Drug Corporation into Peoples. Under the new terms, 1,761,574 shares of Peoples Drug worth more than \$10.5 million are to be issued to Lane stockholders. Peoples said that 538,900 shares, or about 22 percent of Lane's outstanding stock, which Peoples now owns, would be canceled. After the merger, the present stockholders of Lane would own 48 percent of Peoples. Garden State Paper Buys Great Eastern The Garden State Paper Company of Saddle Brook, N.J., a subsidiary of Media General Inc., has acquired the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corporation, one of the country's largest paper stock concerns, Garden State announced yesterday.



Traders in the foreign exchange room of the Bank of America yesterday. The British pound fell to another low.

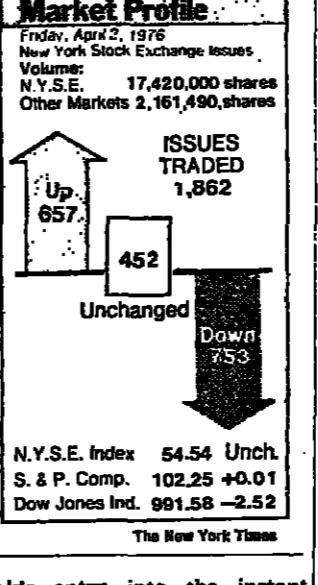
Pound Off to \$1.87 for 2-Day Drop of 5c

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH Special to The New York Times PARIS, April 2—The British pound continued to topple in Europe's currency markets today, falling to \$1.87 from \$1.8840 yesterday and bringing the decline of the last two days to nearly 5 cents. Currency traders attributed the slide, which now makes the pound worth 38 percent less than in December 1971, to labor troubles in the British auto industry. Overseas sterling holders were said to fear that a wave of wildcat strikes at the Government-owned British Leyland enterprise may weaken wage restraint efforts and lead to further inflation. With depleting reserves the Bank of England has been unable to make a determined effort to stem the decline, European bankers said. Only light intervention was reported today. Yesterday, London bankers said, the Bank of England may have spent up to \$150 million to check the slide. Last month, as the pound plunged through the \$2 barrier and was temporarily stabilized at around \$1.92, the Bank of England lost nearly a sixth of its reserves in support operations. The British Treasury reported reserve losses in March of \$1.119 billion, a record for any month, lowering the total to \$5.905 billion. In other dealings today, Europe's most buoyant currencies, the German mark and the Swiss franc, eased and thereby took some of the pressure off the pound. There had been speculation that leaders of the European Economic Community meeting in Luxembourg might take monetary action that would affect the values of the strong currencies. The Common Market leaders

Continued on Page 38, Column 8

Dow Drops by 2.52 Points; Stock Commissions Decline Is Fourth in Week

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN The stock market registered its fourth declining session of the week yesterday as concern over the nationwide teamsters strike and its possible harm to the economic recovery raised caution signals on Wall Street. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 2.52 points to finish at 991.58. Its net loss for the week was nearly 12 points. At midsession, the blue-chip indicator was down by more than 6 points. The late rally was evidently sparked by trader purchases of stocks they earlier had sold short. This flurry of buying stemmed from the desire of traders to nail down profits and not be caught by a possible settlement of the trucking strike after the market closed. After the close, there was progress in the teamster negotiations. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange, rounding out its slowest five-session week of 1976, came to 17.42 million shares yesterday, compared with Thursday's 17.91 million shares. Nationwide trading in all issues listed on the exchange declined to 19.58 million shares from 21.21 million shares. Big-name losers on the active list included Xerox, off 1/4 to 52 1/2, and Polaroid, down 1 1/2 to 35 1/2. The shadow of competitive threats from Eastern Kodak hung over both glamour issues. The introduction of a new line of copier products by Kodak has clipped nearly 10 points from the price of Xerox stock this week. In the same period, Polaroid dropped nearly 3 points because of the potential competition posed by the imminent introduction of Kodak's entry into the instant camera field. Polaroid sold as high as 43 1/2 three years ago. As for Kodak, its stock eased a bit in price yesterday, dipping 1 1/2 to 118 1/2, but it has gained in the neighborhood of 7 points over the last two weeks. Allied Stores fell more than



Continued on Page 35, Column 2

Stock Commissions Continued to Drop In Last Third of '75

WASHINGTON, April 2—Commissions on securities transactions tumbled further during the last four months of 1975 and deprived Wall Street of \$107.1 million of revenues it would have had if negotiated rates had not been in effect, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission report published today. Discounts from the fixed-rate structure that was abolished last May 1 ranged from 11.6 percent to 13.2 percent in the September-December period, up sharply from a range of 5.5 percent to 10.2 percent during the May-August period. The S.E.C.'s report was its second to Congress on the effect of negotiated rates. It has been directed to monitor the results and will do so until the end of this year. Despite the decline in revenues, the commission said, "the financial condition of broker-dealers as a whole and of self-regulatory organizations remains sound and the market

INCREASE SLOWS IN PROBLEM BANKS

F.D.I.C. Data Indicate Total May Be Peaking as U.S. Economy Recovers

DROP IS EXPECTED SOON

Agency Makes Biggest Cut in 12 Years in Assessments on Deposits of Members

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr. Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, April 2—The increase in the number of so-called problem banks has slowed markedly in recent weeks and may be approaching its peak, data compiled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation indicated today. The problem list grew by only six banks between late January and late March after increasing by an average of 30 in each two-month period in the first half of 1975 and by 25 in each such period in last year's second half. This was taken as reflecting the nation's general economic recovery, which began last May and has accelerated in recent months. Many banks suffered particularly from the depressed state of the real-estate market. Since banks are affected by the economy only after a lag, it is considered likely that the number of problem banks will soon begin to drop. Robert E. Barnett, the F.D.I.C.'s new chairman, took a cautious view of the latest tabulation of banks considered by his agency to present insurance risks. "While these figures indicate that the growth rate in problem banks is slowing down, we need a longer time frame to determine a meaningful trend," he said in response to an inquiry. The F.D.I.C.'s figures are the most comprehensive of any of the bank-supervisory agencies since they cover all the nation's 14,714 federally insured banks, about 98 percent of all banks. Of these, 9,924 are also directly regulated by the F.D.I.C. Separately, the agency cut its assessments on members to one twenty-eighth of 1 percent of adjusted deposits for 1975 from one twenty-third of 1 percent in 1974. This was the biggest reduction in at least 12 years and followed two sharp increases required to set up a \$150 million reserve for the 1973 failure of the United States National Bank of San Diego. The cost of that failure to the F.D.I.C. was nearly twice that needed for all 509 of the previous failures over 40 years. It is expected that the 1974 demise of the Franklin National Bank, the biggest bank failure in history, will not result in any loss for the F.D.I.C. "We'll probably just about break even," an official said today. Agency officials said there was no connection between the reduced assessment and the apparently improving trend in the

to Resume Oil Output in Angola

VEN RATTNER Oil Corporation said it would resume production in Angola "as soon as" at the request of the Government. The royalty agreement is the same as the new Government is backed by the Soviet Union. The deal was announced yesterday. Under that deal, Gulf paid \$10 a barrel for 10 percent of the parent company's earnings from foreign petroleum operations, or about \$20 million, based on 1975 results. Last month Gulf released to the new Government \$102 million in royalties and taxes that

had been held in escrow during the war. Before Gulf halted production on Dec. 22 at the request of the State Department, it paid the Soviet-backed faction (which already controlled Cabinda) \$116 million, while the United States was channeling \$32 million to the other factions. Late in February the State Department approved a Gulf request to open negotiations with the new Angola Government aimed at resuming oil production. A month later, Angola published a statement in the Jornal de Angola asking Gulf to resume pumping oil without waiting for negotiation of a new formal agreement.

Philippine Deals Confuse Sugar Market

J. MAIDENBERG The sugar trade, still in the sharp rise and prices the last 18 months has been thrown into confusion by recent contracts for Philippine sugar to big American refiners. The deals among other things, still unknown, but have been disclosed to spark a scramble for the next five



Sugar cane being unloaded at a mill in the Philippines. The Philippine Government recently signed long-term contracts to supply two American refiners with sugar.

Big Question Whether other refiners need sugar or not, a leading spokesman last week, stuck up their noses at the traditional hand-buying patterns. The big question was how much refiners pay for the sugar. Some in the industry calculated the price could be set in a variety of ways, but two basic methods to dominate discussion. One is by some formula. The other is by the exact method disclosed, most refiners and marketers will be at a considerable disadvantage in the market. Both share the profit of "revenue sharing."

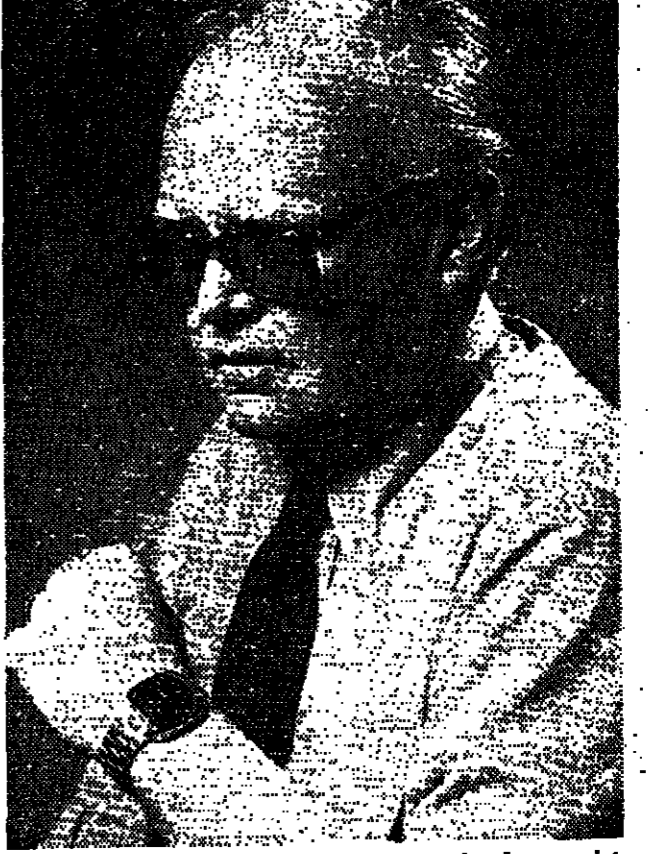
Shapp Assails Mellon Bank On Pennsylvania's Funds

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 (UPI)— Pennsylvania's Public School Building Authority voted today to strip the Mellon Bank of its control over \$300 million in board funds after Gov. Milton J. Shapp accused the Pittsburgh bank of "betraying its trust." The vote means that the board can now take legal action to withdraw the funds from the bank. Mellon officials said they would refuse to give up control of the money voluntarily. (The bank's chairman, James H. Higgins, said in a statement that "we would take every necessary action to insure that the bank is fully vindicated from these groundless charges." The Associated Press reported.) Governor Shapp and the Mellon bank have been involved in a running battle for four years. The bank released its own investigation report, concluding it "has faithfully discharged its duty." The seven board members, however, unanimously voted to withdraw the funds from the

bank. The board also voted to withdraw \$70 million Mellon handled for the Pennsylvania Education Facilities Authority. The Mellon Bank had controlled more than \$997 million in Authority funds since 1960. Mr. Shapp's charges were based on an investigation by a lawyer, Victor Wright, who was commissioned by the authority last August to look into Mellon's control over the funds. "It is shockingly clear that Mellon has betrayed its trust to the authority and, in numerous ways, has cost the local taxpayers of Pennsylvania millions of dollars in increased finance charges," Mr. Shapp said. "For over a century, Mellon Bank has enjoyed the benefits of financial relationships with state and local governments in Pennsylvania that are probably unparalleled in American history," he added. The Governor publicly released Mr. Wright's investigation report, and said he would

Electronic Alarm Watch Devised

By STACY V. JONES Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, April 2—According to its developers, an electronic alarm wrist watch that was patented this week can be set to remind its wearer of various forthcoming events, including a series of conferences to be held today or a wedding anniversary six months off. Patent 3,948,549 was granted to Arthur F. Cake and assigned to Uranus Electronics Inc., Port Chester, N.Y., of which he is vice president for engineering. The watch is in the early stages of manufacture and the company plans to have it on the market next fall. The new timepiece is a quartz-crystal solid-state electronic device and will be battery operated. The alarm, which might be a buzzer or speaker, is designed to make a less annoying tapping sound. The watch's owner can program it for one day at a time, to remind him of a series of events, or can set it to give signals at specific minutes on specific dates even years ahead. The alarm is set by depressing an inset pushbutton on the side of the watch case with some instrument such as a ballpoint pen. Uranus Electronics is a manufacturer of various solid-state digital watches. Already on the market are a solar-cell watch that charges its battery by sunlight or artificial light, and a calculator wrist watch. Morris Levine, Uranus president, said it's a week that the company was the first in the world



Arthur F. Cake, inventor of an electronic alarm wrist watch, wearing watch similar to one he plans to market.

to design a large-scale integrated circuit for solid-state digital watches. Drug-Addiction Treatment A treatment of addiction to opiate drugs, such as heroin, has been developed at Indiana University. Dr. Hanus J. Gross, a professor in the university's School of Medicine, was granted patent 3,947,502 this week, assigning it to the Indiana University Foundation, Bloomington, Ind. According to the patent, a drug known as propranolol blocks the euphoric rewarding effects that an addict experiences, and eliminates the craving for the opiate. In the past, addicts have been enabled to withdraw by the administration of methadone but methadone itself has been found to be addictive. Continued on Page 35, Column 1

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Market Place Is Hy-Gain a Speculative Harbinger?

By ROBERT METZ

Some Wall Street observers are wondering whether the excellent reception accorded the million share offering of Hy-Gain Electronics Corporation stock at \$19.25 each on Wednesday is a harbinger of a new speculative era.

Hy-Gain clearly has made exceptional progress in a highly competitive environment. There are perhaps 30 companies competing for a share of the citizens' band radio market. Hy-Gain has, nevertheless, excelled and is doing well as any of its many rivals.

To some observers, Hy-Gain's sale of shares recalls that of Morse Electro-Products Corporation, which offered 525,000 shares to the public at \$30 a share in the spring of 1972. Like Hy-Gain, Morse discussed its share offering in a prospectus with a four-color cover showing the company's electronic products.

Morse emphasized hi-fi sets made in Japan, which it had proved adept at marketing profitably. But Morse was hard-hit in the recent recession and in the upward revaluation of the yen against the dollar. Morse shares closed yesterday at 3 1/4.

Observers wonder if Hy-Gain might not be vulnerable to similar problems in a future recession. A glance through Hy-Gain's preliminary prospectus reveals a spurt in sales and profits for the quarter ended Nov. 1975. Sales reached \$18,617,988, up from \$4,278,305 for the three months ended Nov. 30, 1974, while profits spurted to \$4,408,409 up from \$161,152.

Profit margins on those sales soared to 27.5 percent pre-tax in what had previously been a low margin business. In all of 1974, for example, Hy-Gain earned \$277,694 before taxes on sales of \$15,776,751, a pre-tax margin of 1.8 percent.

It is also worth noting that the latest November quarter earnings came largely from the \$5,114,409 earned prior to taxes. The prospectus explains that the money earned in Puerto Rico is not subject to taxes so long as it is not repatriated. It is thus not available for the payment of dividends.

Hy-Gain paid its first dividend of 5 cents a common share in January and paid another 5-cent dividend on March 30.

It is clear from the prospectus that Hy-Gain is importing most of its parts from Japan and is conducting an assembly operation in Puerto Rico. Hy-Gain, which has a five-year supply contract with Cybernet Sales Corporation, for its CB radios and parts as of October, 1975, is obviously subject to dollar-year parity changes.

Price changes from Japan could also affect profits, for Hy-Gain clearly benefits from a broad difference in selling prices in the United States and the price of parts in Japan. The company is given credit for its efforts to manufacture more of the CB sets in its entire existence—\$7 million as of Dec. 31, 1975. Hy-Gain was founded in 1949.

Another interesting facet of the sale of shares is the amount of money the principals are taking out of the public market. Since insiders are selling half of the million shares, they will receive \$9.6 million before selling fees. That sum is more than the accumulated earnings of the company in its entire existence—\$7 million as of Dec. 31, 1975. Hy-Gain was founded in 1949.

Hy-Gain's officers are relatively well-paid—particularly the brothers who occupy the top two positions. For the year ended Aug. 31, 1975, Andrew A. Andros, chairman of the board and president, received \$151,500 in direct compensation, and his brother, Theodore A. Andros, executive vice president, received \$99,535. The prospectus also notes that the board of directors has authorized salaries of \$164,000 for Andrew Andros and \$123,000 for Theodore Andros for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1976.

Certainly the insiders have done well in their sale of shares if the recent market in the company's shares is indicative. As recently as the first quarter of 1975, at the tail end of the bear market, the shares traded over-the-counter at a price as low as 25-cents and a high of 33 cents a share, adjusted for stock splits.

Obviously the buyers of the shares are impressed with Hy-Gain's future. The business is clearly growing by leaps and at the offering price, the company's shares are selling at little more than the \$3.54 a share Hy-Gain would earn if it did no better in the final three quarters of this year than it did in the first quarter.

Just how long Hy-Gain can maintain its market and its profit margins is clearly debatable. Obviously, those who rushed to buy the shares at 18 1/2 believe that the future is rosy and that Hy-Gain will find new ways to make money once the CB radio market reaches the saturation point.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other agricultural products. Columns include item name, price, and unit.

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Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated time for all actively trading listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. New York close)

Table of stock market indicators including N.Y.S.E. Index, S&P Averages, Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues, Amex Index, NASDAQ Index, Odd Lot Trading, The Dow Jones Stock Averages, Consolidated Trading Amex Issues, O.T.C. Most Active, O.T.C. Market Diary, Market Diary, and Volume by Exchanges.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Iss

Large table of consolidated trading for N.Y.S.E. issues, including columns for stock name, price, volume, and other trading data. Includes sub-sections for New York Stock Exchange Composite Index and New York Stock Exchange Volume.

Continued on Page 38

Crisis and Recession Have Slowed Rotterdam Port Expansion

Mud Flat, Harbor Has Evolved to Deepwater Tanker Terminal

By PAUL KEMZIS
Special to The New York Times

ROTTERDAM — In the city of Rotterdam, it is noted for its love of bigness. Bigness, began in the mudflats area for entrance into the harbor and freight cars were expected to world trade by the 's. A three-mile-made peninsula is the area.

oil crisis and re- altered the pic- ture, passing se port, the world's as declined in the ears after a decade- enal growth led by ents. Many super- ass have been put vices and many that ned have not been

ge Europort dock which was a tech- marvel when com- the late 1960's, has to handle most of ed traffic coming west. The dock, called the Maas- v- the same time, in- development of the has slowed.

ent, there is an al and an ore dock on the peninsula. hat port managers ind when they rec- the project, is so far cost Rotter- but \$360 million. e city itself digs els and builds the is up to private to move in with and storage facil- ship traffic.

locate a coal, nat- and freight-contain- in the area are consideration, but a German consort- d build a big steel the peninsula, the cause of the steel d environmentalist

ed From Page 23 in six mills. Now, 300 in four mills. Shaw Grant, chair- non-profit Harris Association, which nd promotes the in- rademark attributes C's decline to its 9-inch width, the capacity of the looms.

nd Double Width- tile industry stand- aid, is now double h, so clothing com- e reluctant to work is tweed. The looms hand-powered, Mr. plained, which limits try's ability to pro- n volumes of cloth

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on Bank Assailed by Shapp; Terms Charges 'Groundless'

und From Page 33 see to the Federal Re- and in Washington, the States Comptroller of ncy and the Securities ange Commission.

result of the state hool-building authority lim it is clear that eat some cases, the used its special rel- for its own enrich- r. Shapp said.

were no bank repre- s at the meeting. ally, the Wright re- ges the Mellon agree- ated both the author- ing act and the Sher- d-trust Act by allow- g to invest only in its 'ificates of deposit. Wright report "is- that Mellon's sale of certificates of deposit- ed "unlawful self-deal- ing regulations" of the oller of the Currency.

"The Maasvlakte has been overtaken by events," says Dr. Peter Odell, a specialist on oil trade problems at Rotterdam University. "All the assumptions it is based upon have been thrown into the melting pot. It will eventually draw investment but I don't see how it can bring enough earnings in the next 10 years to justify itself."

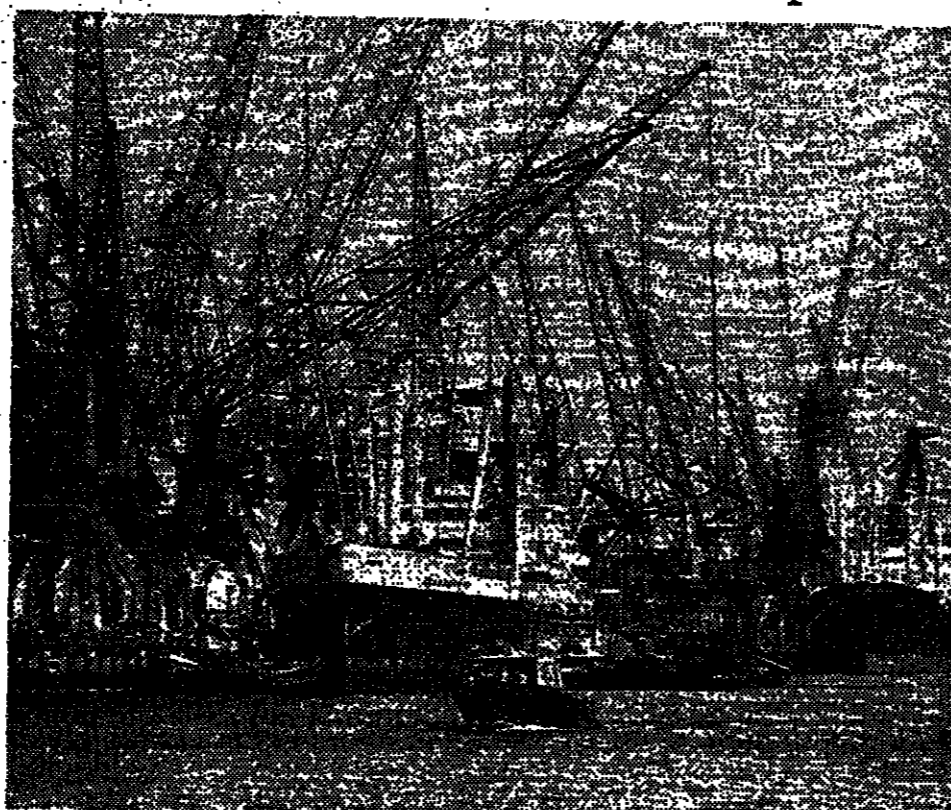
Freight Traffic Trend
Frans Scheuleer, director of the Rotterdam Harbor Authority, says the city was "lucky" to build the facility when it did. But he concedes that under present circumstances the Maasvlakte will not add new growth to the port's freight traffic until the 1980's.

Rotterdam handled 279 million tons of goods in 1975, a 4.5 percent drop from the year before and a 10 percent drop from the record 310 million tons in 1973. Crude oil shipping in 1975 remained stable at 134 million tons but traffic in oil products was 34 million tons, down 15 percent from 1974. During most of the year the port's massive oil refinery complex was running at about 80 percent of its 90-million-ton annual capacity.

"We're still the biggest despite the drop and most other ports fell back further than us last year," said Mr. Scheuleer.

He expects the port's annual traffic to remain at the 300 million ton level in the coming four years and then begin to climb substantially with the belated expansion of facilities on the Maasvlakte.

At the two-year-old Maasvlakte oil terminal, managing director Henk Greeven says he is confident that the use of the 300,000 to 500,000 ton ships for which his facility is designed will grow. But he admits that short-coming of the steel project, jointly owned by the Shell, Exxon, British Pe-



A section of the vast port at Rotterdam. Plans to expand cargo-handling facilities have been slowed by the drop in world demand for oil and the recession.

roleum, Total, Chevron and Paktank oil companies, has slowed because of market conditions.

Workers are now completing the first two phases of construction, which will give the terminal a 4.3 million ton oil-storage capacity by the end of this year. But the next phase of expansion up to 12 million tons will not begin in early 1977 as originally planned.

Construction of a third tanker jetty, capable of off-loading 30,000 tons of oil an hour, also has been put off since the ships find it more economical in the present slack traffic period, to wait outside the harbor until one of the terminal's two existing jetties become free. The terminal is handling one tanker every three days as many ships of 250,000 tons and less go further into the harbor to unload at individual refinery docks in Europe. Dr. Odell believes that the

bulk of the port's oil traffic will be carried by these smaller ships in the foreseeable future as more oil flows to the harbor from the north sea fields instead of the Middle East. "Even if the superships are economical at 7,000 kilometers, they will not be at 700 kilometers," he says.

Plans Viewed Skeptically
Rotterdam planners hope the Maasvlakte will be used to handle an expected increase of coal export from the United States to Europe. But plans for a coal pelletizing plant there are being eyed suspiciously by environmental groups. Protests from small communities near the harbor mouth about smoke pollution have already harmed prospects for steel and ore-processing plants, even though when first conceived the Maasvlakte was designed to get industry away from residential areas deep in the port area.

The city's plans to put a new container terminal on the Maasvlakte have been viewed skeptically by shipping companies, not yet ready to move from their relation to move from their relation inside the harbor. Some critics consider the city's plan mainly an effort to fill embarking empty space on the sandy peninsula.

But the economic crisis and lag in supership development has also brought some benefit for Rotterdam. It is less likely now to lose business to other superports such as Le Havre and Marseilles, which can handle ships bigger than the 500,000 tonners that are Rotterdam's limit.

In the tight investment atmosphere, Rotterdam has the advantage that most of its industrial facilities already exist. British Petroleum's plans, for example, to build a new oil terminal in the Thames River area for North Sea oil were scrapped in favor of the new Rotterdam terminal with its connections to an existing under-used refinery in the port.

FUTURES IN GRAIN LITTLE CHANGED

Soybean Prices Also Firm in Quiet Chicago Trading

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Grain and soybean prices showed little change in quiet trading yesterday, on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The firmness in corn and soybeans could be attributed in part to Department of Agriculture figures released Thursday, which showed export commitments in the week of March 21 for corn ran 50 million bushels ahead of the previous week. Wheat export commitments continued at a slow rate.

Government figures also showed that stocks of soybean and cotton seed oil increased in February well above the previous month. In addition, Peru announced that it would resume sales of fishmeal this week. Fishmeal, which competes with soybean meal as a protein for animal feed, has not been marketed by Peru since last November because of a small catch of the fish—a form of anchovy—off the coast of Peru. Stocks of the meal have been built up in the intervening months.

Sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange closed at 13.88 cents a pound for the September delivery, off from 13.92. The nearer deliveries held more firmly to the previous day's levels.

Rumors continued that Amstar and CPC and other companies had been negotiating for large tonnages of sugar directly with Brazil or the Dominican Republic. This would continue the trend set when Susest and Great Western United disclosed long-term buying deals for sugar directly from the Philippines without the help of the usual broker-dealer.

Disappointed potato futures traders sold on the New York mercantile Exchange, dropping the price of the May delivery almost the 50 points limit at the close. It ended at 12.36 cents a pound, off from 12.85. Steady prices for the cash potatoes in Maine for the last four days was one motivation. Also a Canadian acreage report is due early next week, and a large increase in projected acreage could depress prices.

Electronic Alarm Watch Among Patents of Week

Continued From Page 33

ive. The propranolol is said to prevent the recurrence of hunger for the narcotic, whether or not the patient has been treated with methadone.

Transparent Shoe Heel

A Floridian has invented a shoe with a detachable illuminated heel. The transparent heel contains a light bulb, and a rechargeable battery may be either there or under the sole.

As expressed in Patent 3,946,505, granted this week to Alfred Dana 3d of Tampa, the shoe may be worn either for decorative or esthetic appeal, for providing a means of illuminating a path, on which the wearer is walking, for providing visibility of the wearer when bicycling or walking at night, or for a myriad of other purposes.

Switches may be arranged so that the light will stay on the heel, or go on and off with movements of the foot from vertical to horizontal. The heel, preferably made of a hard transparent material such as acrylic resin or lucite, may be formed in layers of different colors to provide an unusual visual effect.

Implanted Medicine Cell

As part of a project funded by the Agency for International Development, three staff members of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have invented a small cell that can be implanted in the body for the diffusion of various medications.

Robert L. Dedrick, Robert

J. Lutz and Daniel S. Zahafko were granted Patent 3,948,734 this week, assigning it to the State Department. The development agency, a State Department Division, handles assistance to foreign nations.

The diffusion cell, which reportedly can be inserted under the skin with a hypodermic needle, controls the prolonged release of biological material into the body tissue. Materials mentioned in the patent include hormones, vitamins, antibiotics, anticoagulants and other medicinal items.

The cell is expected to be used widely in the United States and abroad. Licensing information may be obtained from the patent counsel at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Frogman Detector

Enemy frogmen can be dangerous. Royal W. Eckstein Jr. of Indianapolis obtained Patent 3,947,833 for the Navy this week on an automatic detector to discriminate between swimmers and such things as floating logs.

An electro-optical sensor first views an object in the water. If its width and other aspects indicate a diver, the information is encoded and compared with stored reference scenes to determine whether it actually is a swimmer.

To get a copy of a patent, send the number and 50 cents to the Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231. Design patents are 20 cents each.

I.R.S. HEAD QUIZZED BY U.S. GRAND JURY

MIAMI, April 2 (AP) — A Federal grand jury that reportedly is investigating three operations of the Internal Revenue Service resumed its work today after questioning Donald C. Alexander, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for more than six hours yesterday.

The jury and Edward Barnes, a Justice Department attorney, were reported to be reviewing tax investigations called Project Haven, Project Tradewinds and the controversial Operation Leprechaun.

The last named operation reportedly included the gathering of information on the sexual and drinking activities of Federal and local officials in the Miami area. The project was called off before Mr. Alexander became the commissioner.

Project Tradewinds and Project Haven were aimed at finding out whether American citizens tried to evade taxes by opening secret accounts in Bahamian or Caribbean banks. Despite allegations that Mr. Alexander ordered both investigations permanently halted an I.R.S. spokesman said they were continuing.

Mr. Alexander made no comment to reporters who waited for him outside the grand jury room yesterday. The substance of his testimony was not disclosed because grand jury proceedings are secret.

Width Makes Harris Endangered Tweed

ed From Page 23 in six mills. Now, 300 in four mills. Shaw Grant, chair- non-profit Harris Association, which nd promotes the in- rademark attributes C's decline to its 9-inch width, the capacity of the looms.

nd Double Width- tile industry stand- aid, is now double h, so clothing com- e reluctant to work is tweed. The looms hand-powered, Mr. plained, which limits try's ability to pro- n volumes of cloth

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on Bank Assailed by Shapp; Terms Charges 'Groundless'

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result of the state hool-building authority lim it is clear that eat some cases, the used its special rel- for its own enrich- r. Shapp said.

were no bank repre- s at the meeting. ally, the Wright re- ges the Mellon agree- ated both the author- ing act and the Sher- d-trust Act by allow- g to invest only in its 'ificates of deposit. Wright report "is- that Mellon's sale of certificates of deposit- ed "unlawful self-deal- ing regulations" of the oller of the Currency.

MARKET DECLINES 4TH TIME IN WEEK

Continued From Page 33 a point after dropping 3 1/2 on Thursday in response to company plans to offer an additional million shares in an equity financing.

Koehring rose a point to 11 1/4. The Milwaukee-based concern said it had completed a program aimed at divesting itself of all operations outside of its core business.

IBM, the stock most widely owned by institutional investors, was a market feature, climbing more than 5 points.

In the first quarter, which ended Wednesday, the market value of I.B.M. stock increased by \$5.65 billion to lead all other Big Board issues in this particular performance derby, according to Interactive Data, a firm specializing in financial information.

Alcoa fell 1 1/2 to 46 1/4. Reynolds Metals dropped more than a point, while Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical was down by a fraction. All three stocks felt the impact of an article in the current issue of Business Week stating that the aluminum industry's recovery "masks serious and basic operating problems." The publication said that producers' costs were "soaring."

Cameron-Brown Investment Group, the biggest percentage loser on the exchange, fell 1/2 to 1 1/4 after the initial term of the company's bank credit agreement expired without reaching an extension.

Business Briefs

Maritime Fruit Ships Freed
The Maritime Fruit Carriers Company said yesterday that two of its ships that had been seized because of overdue payments on mortgages held by the Danish Ship Fund, had been freed and had sailed from Hamburg, West Germany, and Rouen, France, where they had been held. The company said that the ship fund had agreed to a debt-service moratorium until Aug. 31 on the mortgages of the two freed vessels, the Gladiolo and Orchidia, and two other of its ships, the Irai Queen and Chrysanthema. It was agreed that there would be no further impounding of Maritime's vessels during that time.

Study Planned on Canadian Pipeline
Ashland Oil Inc. announced yesterday in Minneapolis that a group of oil and pipeline companies was planning a joint study that could eventually lead to construction of a crude oil pipeline costing more than \$400 million.

The pipeline would run from Prince Rupert in British Columbia to existing facilities at Edmonton, Alberta, enabling refineries in the northern part of the United States to receive oil from Alaska and foreign sources. The refineries are now dependent on western Canadian crude oil, a supply that is being phased out.

In addition to Ashland, which is acting as spokesman, the group includes Cenex; the Continental Oil Company; Koch Industries; the Murphy Oil Corporation; the Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Company; Interprovincial Pipe Line Ltd. and the Trans Mountain Pipe Line Company.

Senator Walter F. Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota, commented at a news conference that the pipeline plan was "by far the most hopeful means of solving the northern tier crude oil crisis."

Aluminum of Canada to Add Smelter
The Aluminum Company of Canada, a subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., announced plans yesterday to build, in three stages, a 200,000-ton-a-year aluminum smelter at Port Alfred, Quebec. Spokesmen said that the smelter, designed to increase capacity by 45 percent to a million tons by 2005, would cost \$450 million.

The company operates four smelters in Quebec. Under current plans, the new smelter would be built in three 63,000-ton modules. The project would employ about 800 workers when completed.

Introducing the Other Value Line Survey

To most investors, 'Value Line' means The Value Line Investment Survey. And no wonder: each weekly edition of the Investment Survey is received by 50,000 subscribers making it the country's most widely read advisory service. But did you know that Value Line publishes another service which is also dominant in its field? The Value Line Convertible Survey—which evaluates all 1200 CBOE, Amex and PBW options as well as 705 convertible bonds, preferreds and warrants—is received by 3500 investors. That's more than twice the readers of any other convertible service or (we believe) any other option service.

Admittedly we'll never have 50,000 subscribers. But if you're one of the small number of investors who are deeply involved in options and/or convertibles, then we'd like to have you as one of our 3500+ subscribers. Let us show you how we can contribute to your option and/or convertible investing. After all, just one additional successful transaction a year could pay the cost of a subscription many times over. Why not give us a try?

3 months for \$29 (12 issues). Name (please print) _____
This introductory offer is available only once to any household. Check or money order for \$29 must accompany order. Address _____
1 year for \$225 (48 issues). City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Payment enclosed. Bill me for \$225.
Signature _____
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The Value Line Convertible Survey
... the all-in-one service for options, convertibles and warrants
5 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. 212E21 Bonus Z

Why Holt believes NOW is a Good Time To Unload

Plus Specific Recommendations on How to Build Capital in the Market Ahead

IF YOU ARE CONVINCED that the market must go up in an election year and therefore stock prices will keep rising onward and upward, don't bother to read any further. But if you agree with us that, as a result of the recent upsurge, most stocks have become overpriced and that the risks of holding stocks have mounted, we believe you will find our offer below attractive.

Specifically, we think investors should sell most of their stocks now because:

- Contrary to widespread expectations, long-term investors are not returning to the market. As the recent upsurge in mutual-fund redemptions attests, the investing public has actually responded to rising stock prices by increasing their liquidation.
- In the last few months, purchases by financial institutions have been exceptionally intense. As a result, not many funds have much buying power left.
- Most other recent stock buyers are in-and-out speculators. The shares they've acquired are, therefore, currently overhanging the market.
- Since the turn of the year, commercial banks have experienced an unusually sharp drop in large negotiable certificates of deposit (CD's). The resultant liquidity squeeze will cause interest rates to climb. That could intensify the shift of investment capital from equities to bonds and other high-yield securities.

EYE-OPENING STUDIES

In a series of flow-of-funds and monetary studies, The Holt Investment Advisory has analyzed some of the little-noticed but highly significant developments in the banking system as well as in the stock market. It explains in considerable detail why we believe the risks of buying and holding stocks have become unacceptably large.

This issue of the Advisory also presents a complete list of securities to implement Holt's latest Recommended Investment Strategy for capital building in the market environment ahead.

WARNING: Our view of the market is distinctly different from that of most investment experts, who are now unreservedly bullish. Back in late 1974, when the Dow was around 600 and Wall Street was deep in gloom, we were also conspicuously in the minority—advising investors to buy bargains aggressively. It's always possible that "they" will be right this time.

Nevertheless, unless you, too, are unyieldingly bullish, you will probably find the logic behind Holt's research compelling—so much so that you will want to read these special reports over and over again.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Featuring the market analysis titled "Last Exit Before Toll", this issue of the Advisory will be rushed to you as a bonus with a 2-month Introductory Subscription to The Holt Investment Advisory. To enter your subscription (a \$24 value), just send \$10 with the coupon below.

T. J. Holt & Company, Inc.
277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017
Please send me the issue featuring "Last Exit Before Toll" with my 2-month Introductory Subscription to The Holt Investment Advisory. My \$10 is enclosed.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Your subscription is not assignable without your consent.

Consolidated Trading for New York Stock Exchange Issues

Main table containing stock trading data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections like 'Continued From Page 24' and 'U-W-X-Y-Z'.

World's Best Markets... Big Deals With...

WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION

مركز المصارف

World Sugar Market Confused By Big Deals With Philippines

Continued From Page 33 quoting prices to their suppliers as well as their customers.

Indeed, the Philippine sugar sales have also put a cloud over the future role of brokers as well. If the scramble for long-term supply contracts spreads, it could push them from the center to the periphery of the trade.

The trade has been in a state of confusion since the Philippines, in a move to increase its share of the world market, has begun to sell its sugar on a non-competitive basis.

Until the Philippine sales, the trade had been a quiet one, with the Philippines supplying the world market.

As for rising world sugar supplies, brokers attribute the improvement to the increase in production in November 1974.

When New York raw sugar hit 65.5 cents a pound that November day, it stimulated production around the world.

Offerings came from remote plantations one never heard of before. At the same time, consumers cut back sharply around the world and the new market decline began.

At last Friday's close of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the price for the nearest delivery, May, was down to 14.04 cents a pound.

The year-long price decline angered producers, who bitterly remembered receiving as little as 1.5 cents a pound as recently as 1968.

Prices Exploded Thus, when poor weather around the world's cane sugar fields cut output in 1974 and the Soviet Union compounded the deficit by importing supplies, prices exploded.

American refiners were also caught short at the time and found the rush for available supplies, although many of them were charged by the Government with unjustifiably padding markups to retailers during the winter of 1974-75.

According to commodity specialists, American refiners bought supplies in relatively small "cargoes" or 10,000-ton quantities, as needed long after Cuba had closed its "warehouse."

One reason was that supplies of cane sugar from the poorer lands tended to be ample in most peacetime years. Another was that Federal import quotas, which were dropped at the

STOCK FEELS FELL IN '75'S LAST THIRD

Continued From Page 33 quality" for publicly traded securities had been adversely affected. It added that investors had benefited from reduced costs.

The commission said that pretax profits of securities firms totaled \$160 million during the final four months of 1975, down from \$283 million in the May-August period.

Although commission discounts rose sharply in the latter part of 1975, a decline in transaction volume of about 20 percent was the main cause of the profit drop.

The S.E.C. said the increase in the discount for institutional firms—the hardest hit by negotiated rates—moderated substantially during the fourth quarter of 1975 and apparently stabilized at 28 percent in November and December.

In assessing rates paid by individuals, the S.E.C. found that those on the smallest orders rose by 7 percent between April and December. However, because of declining stock prices, the commission in perhaps traded fell 7 cents from 50 cents during the same period.

Commissions as a percentage of the principal amount in December were below the rate in April for each of the other order-size groups except for 999 shares, where there was no change.

INCREASE SLOWS IN PROBLEM BANKS

Continued From Page 33 condition of the banking system.

Assessments are made retrospectively to cover losses from banks that have already failed, they said, there is no attempt to guess the size of possible future liabilities.

The reduction in assessments is nonetheless financially significant since it results in a saving of nearly \$100,000 for each \$1 billion of deposits. Thus a \$45 billion bank such as Citibank would save almost \$4.5 million.

The number of problem banks stood at 365 in late March, but only slightly from the 359 that the F.D.I.C. reported in Congressional testimony Jan. 24. The number soared from 183 at the end of 1974 to 274 on June 30, 1975, and 349 at the end of last year.

Of the 359 troubled banks as of Jan. 24, 29 were classified as facing potential payoff situations and 92 were described as having "serious" problems.

During 1975 there were 13 banks that failed in the United States, the largest number since 1942. The aggregate deposits of these banks were \$352.2 million.

The F.D.I.C. also disclosed that an experiment begun in 1974 in which it left bank supervision in three states—Georgia, Iowa and Washington—to state examiners showed that "most" state reports "were generally consistent with F.D.I.C. practices and procedures and in most instances appeared to show an accurate view of the safety and soundness of the banks involved."

It added, however, that it could not fully evaluate the experiment until it had examined those banks itself during 1976.

Company Reports

For periods ended Feb. 29 unless otherwise indicated

Table with columns for Company Name, 1975 Sales, 1975 Net Income, 1974 Sales, 1974 Net Income. Includes KAUFMAN & BROAD INC., CAPTECH INC., C.I. MORTGAGE GROUP.

Table with columns for Company Name, 1975 Sales, 1975 Net Income, 1974 Sales, 1974 Net Income. Includes COOK INDUSTRIES, DELTA CORP. OF AMERICA, DIVERSIFIED EARTH SCIENCES.

Table with columns for Company Name, 1975 Sales, 1975 Net Income, 1974 Sales, 1974 Net Income. Includes DOMINION BRIDGE, GRAFTON GROUP, HOMEWOOD CORP.

Table with columns for Company Name, 1975 Sales, 1975 Net Income, 1974 Sales, 1974 Net Income. Includes HYATT CORP., JOB BANKHOLDING CORP. LTD., IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES.

Warner Bros. Will Modify Film-Rental Agreements

Warner Bros. Inc. announced yesterday that it had agreed to modify its film-rental licensing agreements in response to an antitrust investigation by the Justice Department.

Canadian Pacific Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS The Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, for the election of directors to take the places of the retiring directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at Le Chateau Champlain, Place du Canada, Montreal, at eleven a.m. (daylight saving time, if operative).

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

The meeting will be made special for the following purposes: To consider and if thought fit to approve and pass, with or without variation:

- 1. A resolution which will authorize the Company to petition the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs for the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent which will: (a) permit the Company, after being authorized by the sitting directors or at least two-thirds of the shareholders present or represented at an annual meeting or at a special meeting of shareholders duly called for the purpose, to issue from time to time bonds, debentures or other securities collateral to or in lieu of any consolidated debenture stock which is or may hereafter be authorized to issue; (b) permit such bonds, debentures or other securities to be secured by pledge of consolidated debenture stock or by mortgage, charge, hypothec or other appropriate security, which may be held in trust or otherwise, upon the lands or interests therein or other property of the Company; (c) permit such bonds, debentures or other securities to be payable in such currency, at such times and places and with such interest as the directors may think proper; and (d) permit the Company upon redemption of such bonds, debentures or other securities to sell or otherwise deal with any consolidated debenture stock collateral to which they were issued as fully as if such bonds, debentures or other securities had not been issued.

The transfer books of shares and stock will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1976 and will be reopened on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1976.

By order of the Board, J.C. AMES, Secretary, Montreal, March 8th, 1976.

AMEX ENDS MIXED; O-T-C SHOWS GAINS

Exchange's Trading Rises but Counter's Is Down

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER Despite favorable economic news, prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market finished with minor changes.

Investors tended to ignore the Labor Department's report that unemployment fell 0.1 percent to 7.5 percent in March, its fifth monthly decline.

Although the Amex market-value index rose 0.19 to 104.89, declines led advances by 350 to 292. The price of an average share rose 2 cents. Turnover increased to 3.11 million shares from 2.69 million shares the day before.

Trading Volume Gains Volume of trading in issues listed on the Amex, including transactions on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, rose to 3.22 million shares, from 2.81 million shares on Thursday.

The most active issue on the Amex was Pan Ocean Oil, which climbed 3 1/4 to 18 1/4 on 552,400 shares. The company announced that Marathon Energy Ltd., a unit of the Marathon Oil Company, has offered to purchase any and all shares of Pan Ocean common at \$18 a share.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index gained 0.16 to 98.30, while the composite index rose 0.19 to 90.63. A total of 409 issues slipped to 623 million shares; 61 slipped to 623 million shares; 61 slipped to 623 million shares.

WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Partial Redemption To the Holders of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds 5 1/2% Convertible Series (Series E) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Eighteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1964 to the Deed of Trust and Mortgage dated as of June 1, 1956 between Westcoast Transmission Company Limited (herein referred to as the "Company") and Montreal Trust Company (herein referred to as the "Trustee") providing for the creation and issue of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds of the Company, \$57,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds 5 1/2% Convertible Series (Series E) due November 1, 1984 of the Company bearing the undermentioned principal amounts, namely:

Table with columns for Coupon Bonds for \$1,000 each bearing the distinguishing prefix ECM: 010106 01632 03613 04866 08637 08229 11145 13616 15243 16748 18819 20503 23503

Bonds registered as to both principal and interest bearing the distinguishing prefix EFR which have been called to the extent of the following respective amounts, namely:

Table with columns for No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount. Includes 01238 1,000 0458 2,000 0578 1,000 0676 1,000 4145 1,000 6251 1,000

NOTE: As of March 12th, 1976, the Bonds of the above issue bearing the undermentioned numbers drawn for redemption on April 1, 1976, had not been presented:

Table with columns for No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount. Includes ECM 01613 04287 06392 08200 11039 19464

Money

(AP) — Money rates for 30-day Treasury bills, 1 1/2%.

GOLD

Gold prices for 100 grams, 100 dollars.

Real Estate

Real estate listings for various areas.

WANTED

Wanted notices for various services.

REGISTERS (500+)

Registers for various services.

Foreign Exchange

Table with columns for Country, Rate, Country, Rate. Includes Argentina (peso), Australia (dollar), Belgium (franc).

WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Partial Redemption To the Holders of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds 5 1/2% Convertible Series (Series D)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Eighteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1964 to the Deed of Trust and Mortgage dated as of June 1, 1956 between Westcoast Transmission Company Limited (herein referred to as the "Company") and Montreal Trust Company (herein referred to as the "Trustee") providing for the creation and issue of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds of the Company, \$1,527,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds 5 1/2% Convertible Series (Series D) due November 1, 1984 of the Company bearing the undermentioned principal amounts, namely:

Table with columns for Coupon Bonds for \$1,000 each bearing the distinguishing prefix DCM: 00003 00467 00609 04170 05192 05849 06399 08052 08610 09632 10100 12329

Bonds registered as to both principal and interest bearing the distinguishing prefix DFR which have been called to the extent of the following respective amounts, namely:

Table with columns for No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount, No. Amount. Includes 0188 1,000 1429 2,000 1787 2,000 1806 2,000 1818 2,000 1832 1,000

have been selected by lot or pro rata by the Trustee for redemption on the 1st day of May, 1976 for Sinking Fund purposes only and that such Bonds or the respective portions of the principal amount thereof selected will therefore be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1976, in lawful money of Canada, at the principal amount thereof, upon presentation and surrender of the said Bonds (accompanied, in the case of Bonds not registered as to both principal and interest, by the interest coupons appearing thereon) at the principal office of First National City Bank in the City of New York. The coupon of Canada, or at the principal office of First National City Bank in the City of New York. The coupon of Canada, or at the principal office of First National City Bank in the City of New York. The coupon of Canada, or at the principal office of First National City Bank in the City of New York.

Stock Exchange

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Table with columns: Bonds, Current Sales, High, Low, Last, Net

TREASURY BONDS

Table with columns: Bonds, Current Sales, High, Low, Last, Net

WORLD BANK

Table with columns: Bonds, Current Sales, High, Low, Last, Net

CORPORATION BONDS

Table with columns: Bonds, Current Sales, High, Low, Last, Net

Table with columns: U.S. Gov. Bonds, Other Dom. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, Total All Bonds

BOND ISSUES TRADED

Table with columns: Date, Issues, Advances, Declines, New Highs, New Lows

Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

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Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

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Current Sales in Yield 5.00% High Low Last Net

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

MIDWEST

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

PACIFIC

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

PBW

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

BOSTON

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

TORONTO

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

AMSTERDAM

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

PARIS

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

FRANKFURT

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MILAN

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JOHANNESBURG

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

ZURICH

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

BRUSSELS

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Net

Friday, April 2, 1976

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POUND CO TO SHOW

Continued From Page 37

took no such... book heard of... the West Ger... Helmut Schmidt... of the comman... West Germans i... ening their eco... ducing inflation

Dollar Recob... BRUSSELS, The dollar rec... its preceding... European mon... day

In light trad... up 50 cent... \$129.25 an ounce... unchanged in 2... day's close of... The dollar... 2,526 marks to... furt and in Zi... francs to 2,539... It also advan... from 40.80 fra... in Amsterdam... guilders to 2.69... greater gains... ened French fr... lire. In Paris it... 4,678 francs to... Milan from 841.

Widespread LONDON, A... Today's selling... was supported... a big as Thurs... pound suffered... gest falls ever... Barclays Bank s... "But the fears... ties that spark... attack on the... and we fee... can happen,"... The British... has been delib... the pound sell... extent than nee... act the differenc... nation's inflat... the country's tr... tors. The plunge... may make exp... for vital import...

Interstate P... The Interstate... said it had... million commo... the Securities... Commission in... a proposed publ... is expected to... petitive bidding...

Foreign Sto... Interbank... 1.92 M... Amst... 1.78 M... Ant... 1.08 M... An... 1.08 M... B... 1.08 M... B... 1.08 M... C... 1.08 M... C... 1.08 M... D... 1.08 M... D... 1.08 M... E... 1.08 M... E... 1.08 M... F... 1.08 M... F... 1.08 M... G... 1.08 M... G... 1.08 M... H... 1.08 M... H... 1.08 M... I... 1.08 M... I... 1.08 M... J... 1.08 M... J... 1.08 M... K... 1.08 M... K... 1.08 M... L... 1.08 M... L... 1.08 M... M... 1.08 M... M... 1.08 M... N... 1.08 M... N... 1.08 M... O... 1.08 M... O... 1.08 M... P... 1.08 M... P... 1.08 M... Q... 1.08 M... Q... 1.08 M... R... 1.08 M... R... 1.08 M... S... 1.08 M... S... 1.08 M... T... 1.08 M... T... 1.08 M... U... 1.08 M... U... 1.08 M... V... 1.08 M... V... 1.08 M... W... 1.08 M... W... 1.08 M... X... 1.08 M... X... 1.08 M... Y... 1.08 M... Y... 1.08 M... Z... 1.08 M... Z... 1.08 M...

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Interstate P... The Interstate... said it had... million commo... the Securities... Commission in... a proposed publ... is expected to... petitive bidding...

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Interstate P... The Interstate... said it had... million commo... the Securities... Commission in... a proposed publ... is expected to... petitive bidding...

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Interstate P... The Interstate... said it had... million commo... the Securities... Commission in... a proposed publ... is expected to... petitive bidding...

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American Exchange Bond Trading

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

Open Interest

Table with columns: Bond Name, Open Interest

Business Records

Table with columns: Bond Name, Business Records

FOREIGN BONDS

Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, High, Low, Last, Net

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Open Interest

Table with columns: Bond Name, Open Interest

Business Records

Table with columns: Bond Name, Business Records

Chicago Board Options Exchange

Friday, April 2, 1976

Table with columns: Option & price, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Stock, Vol, Last, Vol, Last

Open Interest

Table with columns: Bond Name, Open Interest

Business Records

Table with columns: Bond Name, Business Records

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sections for 'A-B-C-D', 'E-F-G-H', 'I-J-K-L', 'M-N-O-P', 'Q-R-S-T', 'U-V-W-X-Y-Z', and 'American Exchange Options'.

Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Table listing prices for various commodity futures contracts including COCOA, CHICAGO GRAINS, CHICAGO WHEAT, SOYBEANS, and others.

Dividends Closed End Funds

Table listing dividends and closed-end funds with columns for fund name, dividend amount, and price.

Continuation of the main stock transactions table, including sections for 'A-B-C-D', 'E-F-G-H', 'I-J-K-L', 'M-N-O-P', 'Q-R-S-T', 'U-V-W-X-Y-Z', and 'American Exchange Options'.

Guards Rich... Alaska Pipeline... Hampered by...

ATER POLO... HIZED OFFERING... RURY PAMA HOUSE...

XPONT LTD... PRING... NTIC SHINGLED...

IG ROCK... OR 6-2230... NG SPECIALS...

Hollow... 484-4250... LEGANT...

MAESTIC... RTH BAY... NTRY ESTATE...

ETTES... DSA REALTY... LPS, INC.

RY C. FORD... E. OLD NORTH SHORE... BY OWNER...

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ATER POLO... HIZED OFFERING... RURY PAMA HOUSE...

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Hollow... 484-4250... LEGANT...

MAESTIC... RTH BAY... NTRY ESTATE...

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MOLLOY... 2 EXCLUSIVES... MAGNIFICENT RANCH...

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MacCRATE... GLEN HEAD CO... T-R-Y-L-O-N...

WILSON REALTY... HAZEL SMYTHE... GARDEN CITY ELEGANT...

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MASSAPEQUA & VIC... BAYFRONT...

John H. Mullins... MASSAPEQUA PARK-BAYFRONT...

MASSAPEQUA NASSAU SHORES... BAYFRONT...

BLAICH... SPRING BLOSSOMS... WILE, Inc.

MacCRATE... THINK SPRING... THIS IS MANHASSET...

ROCKWOOD ESTATES... ROCKWOOD ESTATES...

PLANDOME RANCH... PLANDOME RANCH...

MASSAPEQUA WATERFRONT... MASSAPEQUA WATERFRONT...

MASSAPEQUA WATERFRONT... MASSAPEQUA WATERFRONT...

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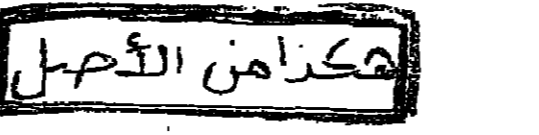
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cerning it, has yet to resume his work. He was rehearsing Strindberg's...



Bibi Andersson during interview at the Algonquin.

Monsanto Night

Advertisement for Monsanto Night featuring Red Skelton on WABC Channel 7 at 7-8 PM.

Advertisement for 'The Great Spiritual Mission' featuring a woman's face.

Advertisement for Colgate-Dinah Shore Golf Championship.

Advertisement for WNYC-AM 830 radio station.

Advertisement for 'The Late-Night Magazine' on WNBC.

Advertisement for 'I Am Woman' featuring Imelda R. Marcos.

Advertisement for 'The Beafalo: Food For Thought'.

Advertisement for 'Doctors of Madness'.

Advertisement for NBC News 4 at 11:30 PM.

Jealous Voices

"I'm afraid in a bureaucracy there are places for persons with their own psychologies...

Afternoon

12:00 Valley of the Dinosaurs... 1:00 The Boy Who Swam to England...

Television

Table of television programs including Morning, 12:00 P.M. Liberty, 5:00 P.M. Speaking Freely, etc.

Table of television programs including I. Cobb, Anabella, Beniah Bondi, etc.

Evening

Table of evening television programs including World of Survival, Kuda, Frao and Ollie, etc.

Radio

Table of radio programs including 6-9 A.M. WQXR, 7-8:30 WNYC-AM, etc.

Table of radio programs including 8:00 International Animation Festival, 8:30 WABC, etc.

News Broadcasts

Table of news broadcasts including All News WDCB, WDCB, WDCB, etc.

NBC and Broadcast Union Set Strike Talks in Capital

Negotiations between the National Broadcasting Company and the National Association of Broadcast Employees...

Gas Building Up in Mine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2 (AP)—Air samples from the southeastern Kentucky coal mine...

